The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3369. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

The Midnight Demonstration of the Rebels.

THE AFFAIR NOT A SURPRISE.

Fire Opened Upon Our Lines From Three Points.

The Rebel Batteries Speedily Silenced by Our Siege Guns and Gunboats.

NAMES OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

At about 1 o'clock this morning the rebels opened a night fire from three batteries of six guns each, planted on the South side of James River, at three different points. One battery was stationed on the bank nearly opposite the Harrison House, another opposite the mail dock, and the third opposite the Westover House. Judging from the unexploded shells, the pieces used were 6, 10 and 12-pounder field pieces. They also threw two or three shells filled with petroleum, evidently for the purpose of firing the shipping, but their range was faulty, consequently no damage was sustained by them.

The event was not wholly unanticipated by us, as we had received an intimation the day previous that the rebels were preparing to make demonstrations from the other side of the river. To meet the emergency we had had, during the day, heavy siege-guns, numbering altogether seventeen, placed in battery at points along our bank. In a few minutes the siege-guns were got to work, and gave the enemy a tremendous shower of 20 and 32-pounder shell.

Five or six gunboats were also got into action, and sent a continuous stream of metal into the woods.

The damage sustained by us, as far as could be ascertained up to the time of the departure of the mail-boat, amounts to 2 killed and perhaps 10 or 12 wounded. The names of the killed are JOHN BROWN, Co. C, Rush's Lancers; JOHN DOVER, Co. A, Maryland Battery, and —— CHAPMAN, Co. I, Seventeenth New-York Regiment. The latter was on guard duty at Gen. PORTER's headquarters. Among the wounded are First Lieut. B. P. LEARNED, Co. A, First Connecticut Artillery, who was struck in the side by a fragment of shell; and HENRY EARLE, Co. B, Earl's Battery. They were only slightly wounded. About twenty horses are supposed to have been shot. They belonged to cavalry regiments encamped near the river.

No damage of consequence was sustained by the shipping.

The enemy's shell went, for the most part, beyond the shipping and the camps near the edge of the bank, and struck in the open field and among the tents in the rear. Several shot passed through some of the tents of the Ninety-third New-York. No one was inside at the time.

The object of the enemy was doubtless to create confusion, break up our shipping, and force us to retire to the rear; but he foiled in each design.

At 2 o'clock the firing had entirely ceased, and we are quite confident that the rebels withdrew exceedingly crestfallen. *If they desire to repeat the movement let them do so; we are ready for them.*

No demonstrations were made by the rebel rams yesterday. A number of our gunboats remain in position off Lighthouse Point. WHIT.

MOVEMENT TO THE OTHER SIDE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Six hundred troops crossed the river, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of destroying the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels. Everything in the shape of a dwelling was burnt. This was the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and encampment the night before. The affair was successfully accomplished, without the loss of a man.

The gunboats, this morning, are engaged in shelling the shore and houses down the river.

Five men were killed by the enemy's shells, night before last, and two wounded.

The Secret History of Gen. McClellan's Retreat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I believe I do not err in saying your paper is the most esteemed of any that circulates among the Army of the Potomac. Your correspondents write well, and from their accuracy of detail must necessarily have witnessed the scenes so well described. My attention was somewhat drawn to an editorial in your paper of the 22d inst., headed "The State of the Nation." Were I at home, every morning reading your paper, easily could I have seen the discrepancy of the facts on which the article is based, and those of *your correspondents. Having been a member of the* Army of the Potomac since its inception, I take the liberty of correcting your article. Using your own words, you say after he (MCCLELLAN,) had landed at Fortress Monroe, he learned McDOWELL would not be permitted to move. Now for the facts:

When Gen. MCCLELLAN left Alexandria with his army for Fortress Monroe, McDOWELL's corps consisted of FRANKLIN's, MCCALL's and KING's divisions. On the 11th of April MCCALL was ordered to march to Manassas Junction, and at Bull Run met FRANKLIN's division *en route* for Alexandria. You may remember FRANKLIN's division took a leading part in the battle of Williamsburgh and in the battles of the memorable week. SHIELDS's division joined McDOWELL at Falmouth, but it was sent back to the Valley in consequence of JACKSON's sudden advance, leaving MCCALL's and KING's divisions with some brigades not in division. Whether an advance on Washington via Fredericksburgh, Catlett's and Manassas, would have been made by JACKSON had McDOWELL not been there I will not discuss, as that is not my purpose. On the 12th of June the last of MCCALL's Division embarked at Bell's Landing, some six miles below Falmouth, and on the 14th and 15th were at White House. KING's Division is still at Fredericksburgh. Five thousand of SHIELDS' Division landed at Harrison's Bar on the 2d of this month. You will thus perceive two-thirds of McDOWELL's Corps were with the Army of the Potomac. You say that fifteen thousand men reinforced JACKSON, and thus, having fifty-five thousand men, he attacked our right wing, forced it across the Chickahominy, and compelled the left wing to retreat in order to save the army from destruction.

I say (and your own correspondents also write) the enemy crossed in front of Mechanicsville Run, under the Gens. HILL and LONGSTREET. MCCALL's Division held them in check that day, and the next morning joined PORTER's Corps at Gaines' Hill. The day was ours until about 6 o'clock; JACKSON came up with his command, and we, overpowered, fell back early in the morning to the South bank of the river. Your correspondents have graphically described the preparations which were made at White House for the removal of our supplies, and if I do not err, the retreat to the south bank, on Saturday morning, only hastened the leave-taking. The rank and file feel and look well, and are ready to measure themselves with the enemy again. The sooner home folks force new men forward, the sooner Richmond will be ours. During the last battles, a lull in the fight betokened a fierce renewal of the struggle; it is to be hoped the apathy now manifested at home indicates a burst of patriotism. God grant it! We must have victories—not drawn battles; and the battle field of Richmond will add to the decisive battles of the world. Give the country encouraging face; do not doubt that the army will well do its part. We must succeed, and shall, by the help of Providence. The strong hands at home must be in position ere many weeks. DE WITT.

HARRISON'S LANDING, July 23.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Conference of the Rebel Military Leaders in Richmond—The Programme of Future Operations.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 30.

The *Bulletin*, of this morning, has the following intelligence, from authentic sources:

"Among other interesting items as to the proceedings of the rebels, we have some inkling of the subjects discussed at two conferences of all the principal rebel military leaders, held in Richmond on the 4th and 5th instant.

It is understood that they came to the conclusion that they must lose no more territory.

The defensive policy of the South thus far was strongly attacked, and Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD advised to invade the North from three different points, namely: from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois.

It is alleged that the following plan of operations for the Summer campaign was agreed upon:

First—The immediate obstruction of the James River, to make it impossible for Gen. MCCLELLAN to use it as a means for communication with the Government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

Second—The occupation of Williamsburgh, Yorktown and the entire Peninsula.

Third—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fourth—The recovery of New-Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi River, and the expulsion of the Federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

When these objects have been accomplished, Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD proposed:

Fifth—To make the Potomac and Ohio Rivers at once their bases of operations and frontier line, and transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sixth—To hurl upon Washington from Richmond a column of 200,000 picked troops, and, by the capture of that city, effect the liberation of the City of Baltimore, and then invade the North from the three points above named.

By thus becoming the invaders, the rebels hope to make it necessary for us to keep at home for the defence of our cities five hundred thousand troops.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Military Despotism—Freaks of the Censorship—The Secretary of the Territory Under Arrest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sunday, July 27, 1862.

By the arrival of the Santa Fé mail we have reliable intelligence of a strange transaction at that place on the part of Gen. CANBY, commanding that Department.

It is well known to all acquainted with New-Mexican affairs, that the present Secretary, Hon. JAMES H. HOLMES, has been inimical to the ruling Pro-Slavery faction, who still continue to control. Attempts have been made to remove him, by defaming his character in the vilest manner. These attempts so far succeeded, as at one time to cause the President to send to the Senate the name of another person. Proceedings were stayed by the action of the Senate, and the wish of the President to do nothing more about it. As a consequence, Mr. HOLMES is still Secretary. I have seen a memorial signed by all but three or four of the Santa Fé merchants, requesting his continuance in office. The principal cause of the hostility against him arises from the fact that he is an uncompromising Anti-Slavery man, and was known to have been an active defender of freedom in Kansas, in whose struggle his name fills an honorable part. Another reason is, that through his exertions and influence a new journal has been lately started. The Santa Fé *Republican*, which, of course, *is injurious to the Pro-Slavery organ, the Gazette*. Failing to injure him at Washington, and *desirous of suppressing the Republican*, they have induced Gen. CANBY to cause the arrest of Mr. HOLMES and the stoppage of the paper, under the pretence that the following article is giving aid and comfort to the enemy:

FORT BUILDING IN NEW-MEXICO.

Three months ago Fort Union was the only fort in New-Mexico held by United States troops, and the public, both here and in the East, alarmed for the fate *of this Territory, were eagerly inquiring if this post could be held against a superior force.* The supposition, founded on the fact that extensive and costly fortifications had been in progress for six months, was that it could.

We, therefore, felt easy, knowing that there were immense supplies of all kinds there, as that is the depôt post of the Department, and that if it could be held a few weeks, large reinforcements from the States could rescue the refugees which had gathered there by hundreds from all parts of the Territory.

The recent experiments of Capt. PLYMPTON, however, has opened our eyes to humiliating facts. Not but that the fortification is a model in itself. Indeed it could scarcely be improved. The ditch is on the right side; the angles are skillfully placed, and the interior arrangement is more than could be desired.

It is a truly beautiful structure, and all the lessons of West Point or MCCLELLAN seem to have culminated in a perfect plan of defence, neatly executed. The drawings of the works have been sent on to Washington and have no doubt there elicited the admiration of all who have seen them. The War Department have probably congratulated themselves that the money, *seventy thousand dollars*, used in the construction, has been, for once, most judiciously expended, and have perhaps complimented the skillful engineer who planned and constructed them, and the ingenuity there displayed has led to the promotion which we are informed he has received. The invention of an underground tunnel several thousand feet to the spring, which, having been finished, caved in, when water was found within the fort a few feet below the surface by digging wells, denoted singular foresight.

But the experiments of Capt. PLYMPTON! Ungenerous Captain! Capt. PLYMPTON, taking advantage of a rocky bluff under which these fortifications are placed, shows these fine feats of engineering skill to be worse than worthless. The table lands running out from the mountains terminate within three-fourths of a mile of these earthworks by an abrupt rocky precipice several hundred feet high and many miles long. Capt. PLYMPTON, taking what in this age is called a pop-gun—a six-pounder—drops shot and unloaded shell in and around these defences as the gunner pleased. Then taking the six-pounder, and placing it in an embrasure of the works, he shows that by no possibility can a shot be sent up to the top of the bluff from whence he had shelled the fort.

We believe the decision was, that considering the locality, so far as adopting means to ends was concerned, *Capt. Shoemaker's blockhouse* should take the premium over the *seventy thousand dollar earthworks*.

The article was written at the suggestion of military officers, and the absurdity can be seen readily of supposing that the enemy would derive any benefit from information which they knew long before advancing into the Territory, having among them both officers and men who well knew the exact position of the fort and all its defences. This absurdity can be readily appreciated when it is remembered that the remnants of the Texan forces lately here are now wanderers and fugitives in the contiguous States of Mexico.

The Secretary was arrested by the Provost-Marshal of Santa Fé, his parole refused, a request made to confine him to his office also refused, and he was placed under guard in a different part of the town. In the last number of the *Republican* the proceedings are thus described:

"The person engaged by the proprietor to come from the States and edit the *Republican* failing to come, Mr. J. H. HOLMES, the Secretary of the Territory, was voluntarily conducting the *Republican*, working without pay until some person could be sent to relieve him. The information upon which the article so highly obnoxious to the Department was based, came mainly from a staff officer and a highly respectable gentleman not a resident of New-Mexico, and the arrest of Mr. HOLMES was ostensibly for refusing to give the names of these persons. The paper went to press late Saturday evening, and an orderly from Gen. CANBY's office took six of the first and almost the only copies printed that night to the Adjutant's office. Had the desire been to suppress the article, a word could have accomplished it, as fourteen hours elapsed after the General had received his copy and before the paper was put to press. This, however, was not the evident intention, as it would have removed the cause for an arrest. We suppose the present attempt to prosecute Mr. HOLMES to be a culmination of the influence which has been at work for a year past, here and in Washington, to get a straight-forward Republican official out of the way. It will soon be seen whether such combinations will triumph over justice."

By reliable information, I learn that not only did Gen. CANBY fail to stop the circulation, as the above states, but that such was not the intention, is shown by the fact that the paper being printed on Saturday, and the mail not leaving till 8 P. M. on Monday, he had all Sunday to have stopped the circulation of the obnoxious article. Mr. HOLMES thinks that Gen. CANBY has been used by designing men in the matter, while at the same time his regular army instincts naturally lead him to despotic acts.

The following are the charges presented against him by Gen. CANBY, who, as Commander of the Department, appointed the Commission which is to try HOLMES. The Commission commenced its sitting on Monday last:

CHARGE 1. Giving intelligence to the enemy.

Specification—In this, that JAMES H. HOLMES, the proprietor, editor, publisher or agent of a newspaper printed or published in the City of Santa Fé, N. M., and entitled the Santa Fé *Republican*, did print or publish, or cause or permit to be printed or published, &c., &c., &c.

(Here follows the article entitled "Fort Building in New-Mexico," quoted entire.)

All of which gives aid and is calculated to give important intelligence to the enemy, now in rebellion against the Government of the United States, and is in violation of the Articles of War, the orders of the War Department, and the orders of the Commander of the Department of New-Mexico. See 57th Art. of War, War Department, General Orders No. 67, of 1861, and Department General Orders No. 53, of 1851.

CHARGE 2. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Specification—In this (here follows something similar to that of the preceding specification.)

(Then follows the article "Fort Building in New-Mexico," quoted entire.)

All of which, by depreciating the strength and value of the intrenchments at Fort Union, is calculated to impair the confidence of the Union troops and people of New-Mexico in the strength of said works; suggests and invites attack by the enemy, and directly indicates the mode of attack—thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy now in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

CHARGE 3. In this, (same nearly as specification of the other two charges.)

(Here follows names of officials and witnesses.)

Gen. CANBY has sent a special messenger to Washington in reference to this matter, instigated thereto by the fact that Mrs. HOLMES left Santa Fé for the Capital immediately after her husband's arrest, with a view of bringing the matter to the attention of the authorities.

This is but one of many acts of despotic rule in that Territory. It is to be hoped Gen. CANBY will be transferred to some other department, and some other officer appointed, less intimately associated with the malevolent influences which, in New-Mexico, have been treasonable while it was profitable, and are Union now for the same end. R. J. H.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Arrest of Citizens of Rappahannock County—*The Rebel Army at Richmond in Great* Distress—Their Condition more Desperate than ever.

SPERRYVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 3.

Col. ROBINSON, Provost-Marshal, has arrested *between sixty and seventy citizens of Rappahannock* County who will not take the oath of allegiance. Three days' grace has been granted, at the expiration of which time, if they will not swear to support the Constitution and the laws, they will be sent immediately beyond the lines.

Two intelligent German deserters from the rebel army came within our lines last evening. They left Richmond two weeks ago, and state that great distress prevailed in the rebel camp; that all the soldiers are living upon nothing but fresh beef and flour, with no salt, sugar nor coffee; that the regiments would not average more than 200 men. They also pretend to have overheard prominent rebel officers say that their condition was more desperate than it had been at any time during the war.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

HUDSON, Mo., Sunday, Aug. 3.

PORTER's band of guerrillas crossed the North *Missouri Railroad Wednesday, and on Thursday* night crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on their way to the northern counties. They were pursued by Col. GUITAR's forces. PORTER had between 600 and 700 men. Bands numbering ten, twenty-five, fifty, &c., were constantly joining him. POINDEXTER, another notorious marauder, with about an equal number of men, was marching on Glasgow yesterday, where there are less than 200 of our troops.

The guerrillas in Northern Missouri will probably number two thousand, but it is confidently believed that their operations will be speedily brought to a close by the prompt and efficient measures adopted by our forces.

PORTER and POINDEXTER profess to have come from the Confederate Government to raise recruits, and then join PRICE, who, it is expected, will soon be in the State again.

FROM THE WESTERN FLOTILLA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 3.

A letter from the United States steamer *Brooklyn*, below Vicksburg, to the *Press*, after describing the attack on the ram *Arkansas*, says that the fleet will go down to-morrow, the 25th, as the falling waters would soon leave our ships high and dry. The river is falling rapidly. We have the river, but must have troops to hold it. September's rains will soon be upon us, and after that fevers are gone, and the land will be healthy. At present the heat is intense, and the troops suffer.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Energy and Determination in the Conduct of the War.

CO-OPERATION IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Good Progress of Recruiting in the Various States.

Rumors of a Movement on the James.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Members of Congress who have remained in Washington, and agents of States that have recently been here in consultation with the Government, agree that a great change for the better has occurred in the Administration. All likewise agree in praising Gen. HALLECK, admitting the removal of their prejudices since they have seen him and learned his views and purposes in regard to the prosecution of the war. The President and Secretary STANTON defer almost wholly to Gen. HALLECK's military management, and are sustaining him with all the power of the Government. It is no longer doubtful that a radical change of tactics has taken place, and that absolute unity and unsparing rigor in the prosecution of the war is to obtain in future. It is desired that these facts should be known, as they are calculated to inspire confidence, and quicken the action of the people in support of the Government.

PROGRESS OF RECRUITING.

Recruiting under the new call for troops has been completed in some of the States, and it is thought that drafting will have to be resorted to in very few, if any at all.

THE RETURN OF ABSENTEES.

There is gratifying evidence that the late order of the War Department for the return of absentees is being obeyed, and will promptly and largely reinforce the army.

RUMORS OF AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

There was a report in Washington, on Saturday, that Gen. MCCLELLAN's army was embarking on transports for the purpose of changing the order of advance upon Richmond. The rumor was startling to the general public, but gratifying to the more thoughtful, who think the successful performance of such change would greatly improve the situation. The rumor had its origin, no doubt, in the expedition that has just effected an important movement across James River.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The order of the Governor of Missouri, for the enrollment of all the militia of that State, is still causing trouble in St. Louis. Hundreds of mechanics who were at work on the gunboats, and in the iron-plate mills, threatened to leave the State to avoid the conscription, and mill-owners are here to procure a modification of the Governor's proclamation.

No steps will be taken by the Government at present for the completion of the Southwest Branch (Missouri) Railroad, from Rolla to Lebanon.

THE NEW STAMP CURRENCY.

The National Bank Note Company, who have the orders for the postage stamp currency, say they will furnish large supplies by the 15th of this month.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The following named officers have been made acting volunteer Lieutenants, for gallant conduct: C. DEMING, United States gunboat *Mound City*, and JOHN V. JOHNSON, gunboat *St. Louis*, of Western flotilla; also, THOMAS C. WOODWARD, steamer *Shawsheen*; JOHN MCDEARMID, steamer *Ceres*, of the North Atlantic squadron.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrival of the United States Gunboat Magnolia, Convoying the British Steamship Memphis, Captured off Charleston.

The United States Steamship *Magnolia*, Commander BUDD, from Charleston bar, S. C., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, having under convoy the British steamship *Memphis*, Capt. CRUICKSHANK, which she captured off Charleston bar, while attempting to run the blockade of that port. Commander BUDD reports: Left New-York, July 20, for Key West, July 31st lat. 32° 50' lon. 78° 37', made the British steamship *Memphis*, Capt. CRUICKSHANK, from Charleston, S. C., bound for Europe with a cargo of cotton, she having run the blockade the evening of July 27; put a prize master on board and accompanied her to port.

The *Memphis* is a fine propeller of about 800 tons *burthen; was built on the Clyde, and is but four* months old; is 250 horse power. Her cargo consists of 1,575 bales of Sea Island cotton. The *Memphis* had run the blockade at Charleston some time previous, and had taken there a large cargo of ammunition, &c. She was taken up to the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

Contrabands in Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue, headed as above, is timely, and, I trust, will be productive of good to the class of persons alluded to. My object in this note is simply to say that you are entirely correct in asserting that there exists no necessity for the retention of contrabands at Washington, and that as many able-bodied men and women as find their way to the Capital may, if proper effort be made, at once find employment at the North. A great demand for laborers exists *at the present time* in nearly all the North.

I believe I am correct in saying that one thousand servants, male and female, might find employment within two weeks' time in this county alone. All that is needful to insure this result is to let it be known where they may be obtained.

It is doubtless true, that such an influx of laborers would reduce the present wages of servants. I will only remark, in regard to this point, that the prices we are now compelled to pay for help are very exorbitant, and that the tax-paying community will be glad to be enabled to lighten their burdens in this way, and thereby also lighten the load of our already overburdened Government.

With an earnest hope that some system may be carried into effect, by which the condition of the contraband may be bettered, and, at the same time, the wants of those needing help met,

I am, respectfully, C. C. W.

PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* ran into a small boat at the foot of Spring-street, cutting it in two. The boat contained three men and a boy. The boy, who was 16 years of age, was drowned, but his body was not recovered. The men were saved.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

RECRUITING FOR THE SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES—MEETING AT THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

To-night, a grand demonstration takes place under the auspices of the Fire Department of this City, for the purpose of recruiting the Second Fire Zouaves (Fourth Regiment Excelsior Brigade) to the maximum standard. The meeting takes place at the Armory of the Seventh Regiment, Tompkins Market. Gen. D. E. SICKLES, with other distinguished speakers, will be present, and address the meeting. The Fourth Regiment (Second Fire Zouaves) have participated in every battle on the Peninsula since the landing of Gen. MCCLELLAN's forces. Their ranks have been greatly decimated by the casualties of the field, as well as the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps. The regiment, originally 880 strong, are now reduced to less than 300. The Colonel, W. R. BREWSTER, and the Lieutenant-Colonel, L. BENEDICT, are both prisoners in Richmond, and the Major resigned. The regiment is now commanded by the senior Captain. They look to their comrades to fill up their ranks, as volunteers instead of the drafting process. Let the meeting at the Seventh Regiment Armory Hall to-night be one of the greatest gatherings of the present year. Every member of the Fire Department is expected to be present, and lend his aid to the *immediate* recruiting of the Second Fire Zouaves up to its full complement.

Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE, one of the Fire Commissioners has brought forward many recruits. If all the Fire Officers do as well, this regiment will be soon filled to even more than the standard in a few days.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The recruits for the Fifth New-York (DURYEE's) Zouaves are pouring in rapidly at No. 505 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Capt. GOUVERNEUR CARR recently opened a rendezvous for the regiment. Capt. CARR has received $200 from one patriotic gentleman, and $100 from two others to help him in his work, and offers inducements, in addition to the bounty and advance pay, as well as the advantage of joining a crack regiment with experienced officers and men, which will, doubtless, complete his complement during the present week. The "Red Devils" are a terror to the foe. Reader, go and be a "Red Devil."

THE SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.

The Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Col. HUNTER, are recruiting rapidly under the auspices of Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, at the corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street, at No. 26 Cherry-street, and tent in Tryon-row. The steamship *Vanderbilt* carries out to-day the second squad of recruits to reinforce this fighting regiment, which has so often been publicly complimented by Gen. MCCLELLAN. Where the same privileges are extended to new recruits as those the oldest members enjoy, we cannot see why this regiment should not fill within a week; for certainly no corps now on the battle-field have done more service for their country. They can inscribe on their banners every battle since MCCLELLAN commanded the Army of the Potomac, from Yorktown to Malverton.

WAR MEETING IN LANCASTER, PA.

LANCASTER, Sunday, Aug. 3.

One of the largest meetings ever held in this State, outside of Philadelphia, assembled yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of aiding enlistments. Eloquent speeches were made by Dr. Muhlenberg, Col. J. W. Forney, Morton McMichael, Esq., Rev. A. J. Cookman and others. Recruiting offices opened in the midst of the assemblage, and large numbers enlisted in regiments to be raised by this county, which will soon be ready for the field.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining the Government in the prosecution of the war with unremitting rigor and energy, by employing resources in men and money at command and using all means to injure and destroy the rebels in their armies and property that the laws of civilized war permits; declaring that the policy and laws of war alike demand that the Government, in suppressing the rebellion, shall inflict on the armies and property of the rebels the greatest injury in the shortest time and with the least loss to the soldiers and Treasury of the Union, and supporting the President in execution with all the power of the Government; of the Confiscation and Liberation enactments of the last Congress in their fullest meaning and extent.

WAR MEETING IN UNION, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, Sunday, Aug. 3.

A great and spirited war meeting was held at Union, Broome County, N. Y., Saturday. It was addressed by Hon. D. S. DICKINSON and JOHN TRACY MYGATT, of Binghamton; W. C. DOANE, of Washington, and F. B. SMITH, of Union. The meeting was enthusiastic in the highest degree. Mr. DICKINSON took the ground that twice three hundred thousand men should be called, and every man between 18 and 45 stand ready, and said, though over 60, he was ready. This being done, there would be nothing else to do but forgive the masses and hang the leaders.

RECRUITING IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 3.

The State Savings Association, of this city, has subscribed $2,500 towards the bounty fund to volunteers. The North Missouri Railroad Company appropriated $1,000 to each of the ten regiments raised to destroy guerrilla bands and protect life and property in the State. Another rousing war-meeting was held last night, at which the recent modification of the enrollment order, granting exemption from military duty on the payment of $10, was heartily denounced by the people. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and a strong determination was manifested to raise Missouri's quota of troops.

NEW-YORK.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT BROCKPORT—SPEECHES BY COMPTROLLER CHURCH AND HON. H. R. SELDEN.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at Brockport, on Thursday evening. Hon. S. E. CHURCH made an *address. He said that a division of this country will* be the overthrow and dissolution of the Government. Some folks thought that we were fighting for a *division line. He had as lief that a line be drawn be*tween the Free and Slave States as between the Border and Cotton States. If a division of the North and *South is allowed, but few years will elapse before* the great West will divide, and either join the South or set up for itself. The result will be a lot of little *principalities and Powers. We have gone on for* nearly eighteen months gaining victory after victory. The rebels have been driven from forts, and driven into a small circle. The rebels have concentrated all their forces at Richmond, and when we marched *our army upon that capital, what did we find!* Why, that the enemy outnumbered *us two to one.* Our brave soldiers, with masterly skill and courage, defended themselves and finally reached a safe place. You have brave sons in that army, and when they left your firesides, I have no doubt that you pledged them to stand by them and protect them. Now is your time to do so. We cannot give up Richmond. If we do, we inflict a stain upon this Government which we never can wipe out. Our greatest danger lies in intervention. If let alone we can crush this rebellion. 20,000,000 of men can crush 6,000,000. It is only a question of time. This rebellion is a great injury to France and England. Their laboring classes are thrown out of employment and reduced in circumstances, and the people and Government have to support them. There is an irrepressible conflict between the Governments of the Old World and the Government we have established here.

The governing classes of both France and England desire to have this country broken up. England has never forgotten the days of the revolution—they have not forgotten that our fathers forced them to acknowledge their independence. The way to avert this foreign interference is to put down the rebellion. We must furnish the men voluntarily. If we draft, England will say that the people of the North have no sympathy for the Government, and have to be drawn by force into the army. If she sees us go with alacrity she will say that we are willing and anxious to fight, and that she had better keep hands off.

The Hon. HENRY R. SELDEN then came forward. He said that there are no greater despots in the world than JEFF. DAVIS and the leaders of the Government of the so-called Southern Confederacy. But he would not do them injustice—they possess talent and energy.

If we show ourselves worthy to uphold the great standard of freedom, he had no fear of foreign intervention. To show that ability we should put the three hundred thousand men lately called for into the field right away. To crush out the rebels at Richmond would be, in effect, crushing the head of the Southern viper—rebellion; and although the tail of the animal might quiver—yet its death was speedy and sure. The fact that, after putting six hundred thousand men in the field, a call for three hundred thousand more was responded to with alacrity, without draft, without conscription, would repel any foreign intervention. Shall the Empire State be behind Indiana, which has already raised her quota of troops under the new call, and three thousand of them are now in Kentucky, scourging the Kansas guerrillas? Shall six millions of rebels put down twenty millions of freemen? The South will be met by a spirit equal to its own, and that soon.

NEW-JERSEY.

War meetings are now very frequent in the large towns and villages of New-Jersey, and they are well attended and enthusiastic. No bounty for recruits has been offered by the State Government, but at those meetings measures are adopted to procure subscriptions, and citizens are offering comparatively large bounties from their private purses. Thus, in nearly all parts of the State, enlistments are encouraged by special inducements. On Thursday very enthusiastic meetings were held at Elizabeth and Bergen, and measures inaugurated which will stimulate volunteering.

At a meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County, the sum of $6,000 was appropriated to be divided in bounties. The policy of sending forward recruits as fast as obtained will be urged.

The Common Council of Jersey City has amended its resolution appropriating bounties so as to be consistent with the law, and on the return of Mayor ROMAR, who is absent, the money will be ready for the recruits. One of the banks of Jersey City is even now willing to advance the funds. The Hudson County quota will soon be furnished.

The people are moving in all the counties, and there is no reason why the four regiments asked for, as well as volunteers in sufficient numbers to fill up the old regiments, should not be forthcoming at an early day.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Journal* thus notices a new movement in that city:

"We are glad to learn that the merchants of this city are moving in the matter of enrolling the young men in their employ to go to the war, by promising them their situations on their return. The city has been districted, and we rejoice to learn from the gentleman who canvassed Washington-street, from Bedford to Franklin-street, that in no case did he meet with a refusal to sign it, but, on the other hand, many who signed it expressed their earnest and hearty good wishes for the success of the movement, and in some cases they offered to advance the salaries of those young men, or make them a present of a good sum of money. This movement ought to give us a regiment for the City of Boston during next week."

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN TO GOV. ANDREW.

The following characteristic letter was written to Gov. ANDREW by Mr. TRAIN, before he learned that the omission of the Governor's name from the requisition upon the President was purely accidental:

LONDON, July 15, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Where is Massachusetts? Eighteen patriot States, boiling over with the love of Union, Constitution, country, offer more men, more money, to save the Nation's life. Eighteen patriot Governors, full of National affection, tender our noble President another army of 300,000 patriot soldiers. The patriot ranks are full, the patriot States all there, but, *mirabile dictu*, Massachusetts! Where is Gov. ANDREW's name? Surely, there is some mistake. *Massachusetts*, always first, cannot be last to answer to the country's call. What does it mean? Who was first at Washington when Sumter fell? *Massachusetts.* Who fought at Baltimore on Lexington's anniversary? *Massachusetts.* Who built bridges, laid rails, repaired locomotives at Annapolis as fast as rebels destroyed them? *Massachusetts.* Who showed Spartan fire and martyr bravery at Ball's Bluff? *Massachusetts.* Who has introduced peace and quiet, and our patriot flag, where rebellion reared its serpent head, and anarchy reigned supreme in New-Orleans? *Massachusetts*, the proud old State of the Puritans, and the pioneer of the Revolution.

Old MILES STANDISH was a Brave, and, shades of OTIS, HANCOCK and WARREN, why is Massachusetts absent from the patriot list? By the memory of FRANKLIN, somebody has committed a great crime! By the sacred soil of Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill, I swear that Massachusetts should have headed the list, as she has always done! By the blood of Seventy-six, by the cannon-ball in the Brattle-street Church, and the love that WEBSTER bore the Union, *we will be on the list!*

Who sent back the Stamp Act and the Boston Port Bill? *Massachusetts.* Who was it pitched overboard the tea? I answer, my own fair State, *Massachusetts.* The Empire is no longer centered in New-York. Pennsylvania is no longer the keystone of the nation, but the Old Bay State continues still to be the Old Bay State—the home of arts, and the nurse of liberty! All the States are on the paper. Maryland was tainted with rebellion; so was Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. But, God be praised! do you see their names ornamenting the patriot roll? Is *Massachusetts* less loyal? Are we to have another Hartford Convention? *Is the great struggle for humanity to be dwindled down to an Abolition war?*

Are twenty-eight millions of white Americans to lose their nationality, and be beggars in the world without a flag, in order to gratify the morbid sensibilities of a few who wish to sacrifice our national life for four millions of negroes? God forbid! No; Gov. ANDREW, you cannot mean it. I have been loud in your praise. Your patriotic dispatch to send back our wounded soldiers was full of tenderness and loyalty. Why now have you hesitated? You surely cannot represent the sentiment of my native State. Mr. SUMNER, I fear, gives bad counsel. He must not trifle with our honor, our loyalty, and our pride. Massachusetts men in London weep tears of shame in their indignation to find their State omitted from the roll. Be advised, Gov. ANDREW. Obey the President. He is honest. *Let the negro rest. Save the white man first.* Think more of the American, and less of the African. God willing, peace is close at hand, and when the laurels are divided, there must be no stain on the loyalty of the Old Bay State. Hurrah for the Union, and *death to treason.* Yours truly,

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

To His Excellency Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Mississippi from Port Royal.

The steam transport *Mississippi*, BAXTER, Commander, from Hilton Head in 64 hours, with ordnance stores and 150 sick and discharged soldiers, consigned to the United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. Aug. 2, 11 A. M., lat. 37° 00', long. 76° 00', exchanged signals with bark *T. K. Milliken*, standing North; same time and place, passed a side-wheel steamer, beam-engine, with two smoke-stacks, standing South; same day, 4 P. M., lat. 37° 42', long. 74° 10', passed ship *Havelock*, of Boston, steering North.

PASSENGERS.

Capt. Donahoe, Third New-Hampshire; Capt. Johnston, *Forty-seventh New-York; Capt. J. Williams*, G. A. Le Maitre, Lieut. Colwell, Lieut. Babcock, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania; Capt. L. T. Evans, *Lieut. G. W. Williams, Dr. L. S. Horton, Capt. D. G.* Francis, H. R. Case, Jesse Rockwell, Geo. Daniels, S. F. Fryzell, H. H. Panning, Amos B. Falkinburg, John W. Bates, Albert Haase, Lieut. C. H. Kerry, A. M. Hall, George Webber, Maj. J. H. Filler, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania; Lieut. Shiverick, Co. F, Massachusetts Cavalry; Adjt. Duryee, Lieut. Wilcox, Dr. McClellan, Sixth Connecticut; Capt. L. H. Lee, *Lieut. W. C. Knowlton, Lieut. T. A. Gilgore*, Lieut. C. E. Metcalf, Capt. McArthur, Lieut. Smith, Surgeon Fisher, G. F. Gross, M. I. Solomon, Albert Bellamy, George C. Fox, D. G. Somerfield, John Kennedy, William Swinson, S. Lewis, Alden S. Allen, (the solitary white man found in Beaufort after the capture of Port Royal,) and 150 sick and discharged soldiers.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen Wright and the greater portion of his Staff left the Astor on Saturday for the headquarters of Gen. McClellan.

Commodore Porter left the Astor on Saturday for Providence, R. I.

Viscount de Beaumont, from Washington; Baron de St. Andre, French Consul at St. Louis; and Jas. McLaren, from Scotland, are at the New-York Hotel.

Lord T. Mann, from England, Perry Anderson, of the British Legation; Capt. Waters and F. Coulton, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Wooster, from Syracuse, and Col. M. Cortigar, of the Spanish Army, from Havana, are at the La Farge House.

Judge D. Curle and G. R. Bouligny, from New-Orleans; Prof. J. M. Hoppin, of Connecticut, and Major Hazard, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister at Washington, left the Brevoort House on Saturday for Long Branch.

Baron de Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, arrived at the Clarendon, on Saturday, from Washington, and returned yesterday. Lieut. Schoonmaker, of the U. S. Navy, is at that hotel.

Mrs. Gen. Meigs and family passed through the City on Saturday, stopping a few hours at the Astor, en route for Washington. Hon. A. B. Olin, of Troy, and Col. Phelps, of the Twenty-second New-York Volunteers, are at the Astor.

Col. Donahoe, Capt. Lent, and Capt. Francis, from Port Royal, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major P. D. Green, and Capt. C. J. Whiting, of the U. S. Army, and O. H. Burrows, from China, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Valuable Work.

THE AMERICAN ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA AND REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1861—Embracing Political, Civil, Military and Social Affairs; Public Documents, Biography, Statistics, Commerce, Finance, Literature, Science, Agriculture and Mechanical Industry. 8vo., pp. 750. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The APPLETONS, in this work, have undertaken to supply a very serious want in the current literature of this country. Although it would seem a work of the most obvious necessity, we have never had an *Annual Register* of current events. Several attempts have been made, at various times, to secure the publication of a work so useful to every class, and so indispensable to professional men—but hitherto without success. The late JOSEPH BLUNT did publish one for several successive years, but it was discontinued for lack of support a long time ago, and none of the numerous attempts that have been made to revive it have been successful.

The APPLETONS have made a beginning of a new series in this large, compact and well-filled octavo volume. Although it is a Cyclopædia in form and title, and devoted to all branches of general knowledge, a large portion of it is occupied with the political and military affairs of the United States in 1861. It embraces the political principles involved in the conflict between the North and South, with the arguments of their respective advocates and opponents; the movements of the leaders of secession from their first acts to the close of the year, including the proceedings, step by step, in each of the Southern States; the organization of the Confederate States, their civil and commercial regulations and efforts to procure money, and to raise and equip their armies; the counteracting efforts of the United States; the organization of its forces, even to the details of weapons for the infantry and artillery, and for the batteries of the ships and gunboats; and the incidents of every battle and every skirmish. It also contains in this portion of the volume all the original documents of the Messages of the respective Presidents; the instructions of the Cabinet Officers; the Messages and Proclamations of Governors; the important debates and acts of the United States and Confederate Congresses; the acts and resolutions of State Legislatures; the proclamations and orders of commanding officers; and the contributions of men and money from each State, North and South. No important document, event or action relating to these affairs appears to be omitted. The course of the National Government relative to blockading Southern ports; relative to slaves; the writ of *habeas corpus*; the arrest of suspected persons; martial law; exchange of prisoners, and Southern privateers, is narrated with all the facts that took place. Nor is the diplomatic correspondence of the National Government and the Confederate States with European nations, or the action of the latter, omitted. This vast amount of matter is with singular tact, arranged under a few alphabetical heads, and presented in an unusually interesting narrative form. Designed to be the standard authority relative to these events, most scrupulous care appears to have been taken respecting the accuracy of documents, dates and statements.

The portion of the volume containing the development of science, the progress of literature, the recent geographical explorations, mechanical inventions, the commerce and financial measures of the United States, the affairs of foreign countries, and biographical notices, is exceedingly interesting and valuable.

This volume has very great value in itself to all who desire a permanent record of the events of the Rebellion. But we regard it with the greater interest as the commencement of a new, and, as we hope, a permanent Annual Register of Events in all departments of activity. The alphabetical form which is given to it is a novelty in a work of this kind, and, although attended by some disadvantages, will greatly facilitate reference to it, and thus prove highly serviceable. There is also a very complete analytical index of the contents of the volume, which adds greatly to its value. No professional man,—no one, indeed, who is interested in keeping pace with the movements of the age,—can dispense with such a work.

—When we say that Count DE GASPARIN is one of the few foreigners that have succeeded in comprehending our political institutions and appreciating in its true light the nature and importance of the struggle that at present occupies us, we mean no disrespect to the great body of respectable but ignorant authors of foreign birth, and English or European prejudices, who have written about us before him. Nor do we wish to be understood as attaching the slightest degree of importance to the very unimportant issue of whether we are understood or not. We are too sore and too sensitive on certain points. We cry out to the outside world that our institutions are not understood, that our motives are not appreciated, very much as a school girl with the megrims might complain of the want of sympathy on the part of her companions. We have manifested decided symptoms of that rather vacuous craving for "love and sympathy" which so eminently distinguishes misses who are yet in the transition state between short and long frocks, a sort of a pollywog condition. England, taking advantage of this weak sentimentality, has teazed us immensely, keeping us in a constant emotion vibrating between sorrow and anger, our tongues complaining, and the lachrymal founts in full play.

For being slightly mawkish, so far as England is concerned, we had at first some excuse. She has always claimed to be the mother of our nation, and to her we looked for encouragement and sympathy, as a daughter suffering her first labor pains might look to the mother that had had experience in that line. But it was speedily to be seen that England had too many younger children, and dearer interests to attend to, to waste many sympathies on the strong buxom woman who forsook the maternal roof to grow up by herself long years ago, and has since given her mother lessons in knitting and spinning. The daughter is getting along with her troubles pretty well just now—in short, as Mr. Micawber would say, is doing as well as can be expected; and can very well dispense with the assistance of such extremely dry nurses as England and France have proven.

We are much talked of in FRANCE, but in the majority of instances, not very sensibly. It is pleasant to know that we have a friend there, a man with a brain large enough to take in a question in its real proportions and bearings, a heart broad enough to embrace motives without cutting them down to its own narrowness. Such a friend we have in Count DE GASPARIN, author of a work published last year under the happy and significant title, *The Uprising of a Great People.* It was a noble book,—the author caught inspiration from his subject. He saw the nation springing from a long slumber to root out the cankers that were gnawing at its heart, to undo the wrongs that its sloth had wrought upon humanity, even though the action perilled its own life. He pleaded for us with the impassioned fervor and eloquence of a Frenchman, with the shrewdness of a Scotchman, and the obstinacy of an Englishman. Unlike the custom of his countrymen, he abandoned generalization and dealt with facts. Very little that touched the subject escaped him. The statistics with which his book [illegible] no argument [illegible] before [illegible].

We thanked Count DE GASPARIN then. We thank [illegible] *America before Europe*, translated from the advance sheets by MRS. BOOTH, and published by SCRIBNER. He now treats the question in an European point of view; America is arraigned before Europe to answer queries as to what she is doing and how she proposes to do it. In the course of this investigation naturally a great many errors credited in Europe are dispelled; and the true motives of England for the part she has played are made apparent. The real questions at issue are so plainly presented, and so impartially treated, that it would seem impossible for even the most prejudiced to fall back upon the old cry of "war of extermination," "seeking to gratify wounded pride," "committing suicide to cut the throat of the South." But, nevertheless, we question whether a single convert will be made by all the eloquence and logic which abound in the book. There is one type of Heathen that missionaries had better let alone. Knowing very well that the gods they worship are false ones, they will still cling to them for obstinacy's sake. Take them the Bible, and teach them to spell out its truths, and still the result is the same. Their only objection to the Christian religion is, that it is inconvenient to practice, and entails on them the seemingly absurd necessity of caring as much for their neighbor's welfare as their own. But this one objection is all sufficient, and nothing can surmount it. Evangels go out to them in vain. The sullen islanders intrench themselves behind prejudices, and you may bombard them with Bibles to all eternity without producing the least change of countenance or profession. And it is very much so with England and some other of our foreign friends, as regards the American question—the gospel of DE GASPARIN and kindred men falls on such unwilling soil that no harvest can be hoped for by the most sanguine mind.

—The French language is eminently an expressive one. It has words that burn and glow of themselves, like live coals; to express similar meanings, we English must take a word and kindle it with a dozen others—even then the imitation is a weak one. There is something very touching in the title of VICTOR HUGO's late series of novels, and the English publishers do well to retain it, without an attempt at translation. *Les Miserables*—we have no equivalent for it in our language. These are not men and women who are "miserable," only—they are creatures to whom life only means misery; living and breathing, they are its interpretation, itself. They are not "wretches," for wretches do not move us to pure pity; compassionate as much as we will, we abominate them still more. One can point to the wretch and call him "an individual;" he is an unpleasant unit, representing detestable tens and thousands. Wretches are actively wicked; they either beg, borrow or steal. Their wretchedness is suggested somehow as the consequence of their own misdeeds; if the man has not robbed a church in later life, we assume that he used to spin cockchafers on pins when he was a boy, or if he did none of these things, his father did, and he deserves to be punished for the family failing. The wretch is a creature against whom your heart and pocket close simultaneously; you decide that no man has any business to be a wretch. But the *Miserable* appeals to you very differently. He is passively wicked, while striving perhaps to be actively good. Fixed by fate at the bottom of the Dead Sea of life, he has absorbed want and wo like a sponge; this state of saturation has come to be his normal condition; nothing exudes from him, touch him kindly as you will, but tears. He is beyond remonstrance or complaint. With good impulses he is driven to the bad by sheer force of circumstances, but he never bores you by telling how unwillingly he goes. The wretch has always one refuge left,—he can die; but the *Miserable* cannot. If he throws himself in the Seine, some impertinent member of a Humane Society hauls him out, and leaves him on the bank to die of hunger—but the charitable will not kindly let him wholly and comfortably starve, but keep the vital wheels faintly whirring within him by small contributions of crumbs. If he takes laudanum he is discovered with the empty phial in his hand, and a doctor officiously intrudes on his privacy with a stomach-pump, relieving him at one and the same moment of the drug and his dinner, leaving him alive and with an appetite. And now, if any one does not comprehend what a French *Miserable* is, let him study *Les Miserables* diligently.

Cosette is the second of the series, translated from the French by CHAS. E. WILBOUR, and published by CARLETON. The translation is more wonderful in its way than was Elijah's—a chariot and four is scarcely a circumstance to it. Whether the credit of this miracle belongs to M. HUGO or Mr. WILBOUR is a neat little philological point which we will not now stop to discuss. It is neither as brilliant as "Fantine," nor as entertaining. Naturally, there is as little said about Cosette as possible—as much about everything else as could consistently be introduced. Had choice been permitted us we should have asked for more Cosette and less Waterloo, and other things.

Nearly a third of the book is occupied with an exceedingly irrelevant and brilliant description of the Battle of Waterloo—we say irrelevant from the fact that Cosette had nothing to do with the battle nor the battle with Cosette. But if a painter in painting a blade of grass chooses to put a herd of oxen that are grazing in a distant field in the foreground no one shall object, if only the picture be well painted. And this picture of Waterloo is one that stamps itself on the brain like an actual scene telegraphed to it by the eye. It confirms our impression that those most competent to describe battles are those who possess the most brilliant imaginations and the least possible regard for facts. Facts regarding battles can only be got at in fragments, and they make a disjointed whole. But give a man of talent the battle-ground, the position of the troops engaged, the names of the commanders, and the result, and he will tell you the whole story of the fight in a clear and intelligible way, making plain to the Generals themselves their own plans and combinations, which ten chances to one they did not before understand.

We rather like VICTOR HUGO. He is a brilliant fellow, and his works have a dramatic interest that would profoundly charm, were he not constantly sliding in side scenes that distract the reader's attention. But we fail to spy out, thus far, the great truths which some profess to see evolved in this series of novels. As a general thing, fiction written to illustrate truth, falls of its object. Thus far the only subtle meaning and moral we have been able to discover in *Les Miserables*, is that bad people may have some good in them, and that some with inclinations naturally good, may be made bad by circumstances. All of which no one to our knowledge ever has denied. We also gather from the pages before us that occasionally a man would be good if the laws would let him. Jean Valjean is a virtuous convict and wishes to resume his place in society. But a material objection to this happy consummation is found in the fact that he has not yet served out his time at the galleys, and, consequently, he is caught as often as he escapes and remanded back. The reader, being fully conscious of Valjean's excellent intentions, sympathizes with him; but the *gens d'arme*, ignorant of the virtue that is blooming in the convict's breast, do not. Undoubtedly no perfect liberty exists in a country where the laws cannot be broken with considerable impunity; but we are loth to infer from all this that convicts should be permitted to escape from galleys and prisons, and reënter society at pleasure, because they wish to try experiments of reform. If a few rare creatures would become good were it not for the laws, it is much more certain that the multitude, under such a condition of things, would turn out unbearably bad. The fact of the matter is, there is too much weak sentimentality and complaining about the "conventionalities" and "wrongs of society." Conventionality is the very bulwark of society, and society is of virtue. The popular prejudice against taking convicts by the hand and introducing prostitutes into our parlors to better their condition is a very natural one. People shrink from contact with impurity and vice, not so much from uncharitableness as from a natural instinct of self-preservation. Give your hand to a drowning man and the probabilities are he will drag you into the water. Make a convict your room-mate for the sake of converting him and the chances are even whether you are won over to crime or he to virtue. There is a great deal too much of maudlin sympathy for vice already in the world, and authors—the French especially—are too fond of fostering it. Better are hearty hatred and avoidance of vice than a weak pity for it.

—The great presses down in Franklin-square are not idle just now, though the season among the book-trade generally promises to be one of enforced dullness. On the contrary, they seem impressed with the eminent necessity of being particularly busy, swinging their long steel arms like the sails of a thousand windmills, and bringing confusion with their ceaseless clank, clank, to the ears of adjoining tanners in the "Leather Quarter" of the City. We fancy that the HARPERS anticipate seige from the rebel forces shortly, and are preparing that they may intrench themselves in the courts of their great castle behind breastworks of books. From the grated windows we expect to see them bombarding the enemy with huge folios, raining down duodecimos and tracts like hand grenades and small shot. Instead of "a little more grape," the command will be to give the enemy a little more TROLLOPE. And if this projectile should not throw the hostile ranks into confusion and dismay, we have then lost all faith in weight of metal. Think of *North America* falling on even the thick skull of a Secessionist. And then *Brown, Jones and Robinson*—a "paper weight" in the language of the trade, but in reality a fearful load. Beneath such accumulations, surely, the rebellion could not fail to be crushed.

But the HARPERS have many excellent traits which entitle them to high honor, and much more than counterbalance their amiable weakness in printing TROLLOPE. We are indebted to them for the best books of travel and adventure of the day; for the most complete library editions of standard works and histories, and for the best novels that are reprinted this side the water. They have a peculiar talent for discovering a want and filling it. In the matter of guide books, for instance: certainly, the reader will exclaim, there were guide books enough in existence before, in all conscience, when the traveler could load his trunk with them, and travel from Jersey City to Cairo, losing his way constantly, and deriving never failing misinformation from frequent reference to them. Very true, but among all this multitude of guide books there was no single one that contained the summary of all; none that told the traveller in a very few words the facts that he was naturally most anxious to know; none, in short, that constituted a *vade mecum* of travel. The HARPERS have supplied this want. Their *Handbook for Travelers in Europe and the East*, arranged by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, contains all that travelers need to know, nearly all that they have any right to know. The different routes are pointed out, and the expenses of each so clearly and accurately estimated that if the traveler falls short of money while he is gone, loses his way even in the desert of Sahara, or is imposed on by Bedouins or landlords, it is all purely his own fault. The "Handbook" is printed in compact and convenient form, with flexible covers, so that it may be carried in the pocket, and it is also bound in luxurious library style, that it may be used as a book of reference. This latter is the only evil we apprehend from the introduction of the work. Every one will be pretending to have traveled; we shall have young men discoursing familiarly of the *Hotel du Louvre*, whose experience has never led them beyond shilling chop-houses, even in our own country of "hexpensive hinns," as the Cockney has it; pretending to be on terms of intimate acquaintance with the Pyramids, when, in fact, their experiences and explorations have been confined to the Jersey City ferry and the Coney Island sands.

—Now comes a just cause of complaint against this very excellent firm. They have published "*Brown, Jones and Robinson*, by ANTHONY TROLLOPE," and made it one of their "Library of Select Novels." This is a positive fraud attempted on a confiding community, and we protest against it. *Brown, Jones and Robinson* at the best is but a local burlesque and should never have been published in this country at all. It is intended as a quiz on the firms in England that largely and in divers eccentric ways advertise themselves and their goods into notoriety. In this country the work loses its point, if it ever had any.

Possibly it is very funny to burlesque advertising enterprise, but two-thirds of the fortunes that have been made this side the water have been made by enterprise and liberality in this very direction. Of all the experiments that have been tried in this line, we have yet to learn of one that resulted in failure. Though we must confess a conviction that no system of profuse advertising, however eccentric the device adopted might be, could sell this book of TROLLOPE's. The HARPERS of course have a right to publish it—unfortunately we had no restrictive laws in this country forbidding the propagation of platitudes and twaddle—but we regret that they should have stamped the book over their own hand and seal as a "select novel," and we fancy they too will regret it before the edition is exhausted.

—Among the best novels the HARPERS have published of late we rank *Olive Blake's Good Work*—the "good work" of JOHN CORDY JEAFFRESON. It is one of those stories of real life, of which we unfortunately have so few, although the success they invariably have should make them many. There are no startling incidents, no thrilling scenes of love, remorse or fear. All through its course the channel of the story is as smooth and unbroken as the common course of human lives. Very little appears on the surface to mark the tumult below. Engagements are made and engagements are broken, but there are no murders, no suicides. True love fails and false love triumphs for a time; beauty wins the prize that goodness fondly but vainly reached for; all this without any of the great social throes and convulsions that occur only in stupid books. And in the end, honor triumphs, and true love comes by its own, as they always will, if people will only wait.

The story is told by the several actors in it. Each takes it up in turn. The plot is very simple, and yet one that affords the author excellent opportunity for skillful manipulation. He manifests a noble forbearance in not throwing a mystery forward at the commencement and occupying the whole faculties of the reader thereafter in vain attempts to solve it, throwing in the while all manner of difficulties and contradictions to complicate the task. The author is evidently above any such weakness. He places the characters on the stage, endows them with breath and life, and allows them to work out their own destinies. This they do in a perfectly natural manner. And here, let us remark, lies, to our thinking, one of the greatest secrets of successful novel writing. There are authors—and authors of name, too—who always appear behind the scenes, like awkward showmen; you see them jerking the wires constantly, in accordance with some previously arranged programme, and you become disgusted with the forced movements and angular attitudes of the puppets. Our author, happily, avoids this, and we can promise all who appreciate a healthy novel a treat in *Olive Blake's Good Work.*

—WILKIE COLLINS has won for himself a reputation for short stories as well as for regular novels of the three-volume order. As a general thing, we prefer short stories to long ones, lively little poems to epics. An explanation of this singular taste may be found in the unfortunate fact that man is not immortal. Authors expand themselves as naturally as air, spreading themselves through all space, and occupying all corners, without actually filling anything; like silkworms and spiders, they delight to spin themselves out to the greatest possible length, if they can only procure a point to start from. It requires so vast an effort of strength, such sublime self-denial, and so elevated a sense of moral responsibility on the part of an author to shut himself off when once started, that we regard the one who writes a story when he might have made a book, as a greater hero than he who takes a city—more of a benefactor to his race, than the inventor of paragoric. Two of WILKIE COLLINS' short stories—*The Yellow Mask, or the Ghost of the Ball Room*, and *Sister Rose, or the Ominous Marriage*, are published by PETERSON & BROTHERS. The only objection to these two brilliant stories is found in the twin titillating titles, that roll along under the main ones like the echoes of a spectral sneeze or supernatural cough, exciting weak sentiments of horror in advance, and preparing everyone to see ghosts. "Or The Ghost in the Ball-room," or "The Ominous Marriage." Mrs. RADCLIFFE's self could not have done better. But the stories themselves are good, and in spite of their spare titles, are neither supernatural nor silly.

—The folly as well as wickedness of attempting to attain even a laudable purpose by unjustifiable means, and the fact that the success of a "scheme" generally brings misery upon the plotter, is well set forth by FARLEIGH OWEN in *Aden Power*, published by T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. For it is an unfortunate truth that very many of us in life pursue pet projects, centering in them our every hope of happiness only to find that in attaining them we have endowed ourselves with misery. The fruit at which we have so long and eagerly grasped, like that of the Dead Sea, turns to ashes on our lips—we have only secured an everlasting bitterness. The plot of *Aden Power* is ingenious and simple. A mention of it will revive recollections of the celebrated "bogus baby" affair, but we are confident that FARLEIGH OWEN did not intentionally steal the Cunningham copyright. A noble earl greatly desired an heir, and the probabilities were that his wish would soon be gratified. Anxious that the first breath drawn by the child should be of ancestral air, the lady was dispatched home. On the road her trouble fell upon her, and the heir of broad lands and a peerage might as well have been born heir to only its own nakedness—for it was born dead. The lady bought the child of a poor young woman, from its grandmother, and presented it to the earl and the world as her own. Subsequently a son was born of her own bosom, but the beggar's brat was first in law, and heir to all the ancestral domains and the noble name. The mother's own hand had robbed her boy of his rights. The subsequent remorse and self-torture and interesting situations to which this plot gives rise, may well be imagined. Well may the story be called "The Cost of a Scheme."

—In *Health, its Foes and its Friends*, published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Dr. R. D. MUSSEY makes a dead set at many of the chief luxuries of life—corsets, coffee, tea, tobacco, wine, beef steaks, mutton chops—these are but a few of the luxuries with which he would have us dispense. On tobacco he is particularly bitter—smoked, chewed or snuffed, he pronounces it a sapper of the brain, a miner of the human constitution. Headaches, earaches, heartaches, all these and scores more of ailments are laid to the charge of the weed. He considers the plant the root of all evil, an upas tree in miniature. According to his creed, it is impossible to be a Christian and chew, it is impossible to be a sinner and not smoke nor snuff. He has no sympathy for the noble self-sacrifice of the youth who early in life devotes himself to the task of coloring a meerschaum; he views Virginia with an indifference amounting to contempt, and has no respect for Havana as the home of fragrant brands. Those accustomed to regale themselves with a cigar at noonday and a pipe *al fresco* in the evening will be sorry for Dr. MUSSEY and think of the sad deprivation to which he is subjected by his unfortunate prejudices while they smoke.

Dr. MUSSEY may persuade a few who foolishly desire to prolong their probation in a world which is commonly and vigorously alluded to as one of "suffering, sin and death," to abandon their quid without either *pro* or *con*, and forswear their pipes without further argument; but we fancy he will find it rather more difficult to bring the multitude to renounce mutton and beef. Here all have an interest at stake. The Doctor may examine human teeth, and predicate on them as much as he pleases. We do not believe that man was ever intended by nature to be a vegetarian, or to browse. Nebuchadnezzar was turned out to grass as a punishment. Even the prophet, who had nothing to do but cry in the wilderness, could not live on wild honey alone without the addition of locust flesh to his diet. Excellent as are many of Dr. MUSSEY's hygienic recommendations, we shall still cling tenaciously to our flesh-pots; if necessary for the preservation of health, happiness, and other inalienable rights, we will abandon coffee-pots, but not the gridiron; we will give up tobacco, but not the spit.

—TICKNOR & FIELDS publish a new Church music book, *The Tabernacle*, which seems most admirably adapted to the real wants of choristers and choirs. It contains a great variety of hymn tunes, chants, anthems, sentences, etc., set to the regular metres which are classified in order upon an original plan. One special feature of this new music book is, that it includes one tune for every irregular metre found in any hymn book. Retaining many of the old tunes, it also contains much new music. The hymns are a careful selection from the best sources. The principles of musical notation are made the subject of an elaborate introductory treatise, in which they are detailed in so clear, comprehensive and practical a manner, as to leave little to be desired. The book also includes a large number of Part Songs, which will give interest to the singing school, as well as pleasure to the social circle. If the book has its deserts, unlike the fate that Hamlet thought would befall most men, it will not only "'scape whipping," but will achieve a decided success.

—*The Soldier's Armor of Strength* is provided by D. S. HOLMES, of Brooklyn. It is neither a helmet nor a hauberk, a coat of mail nor a gunboat, but simply a collection of prayers and hymns, interspersed with lay exhortations and Scriptural compilations, for the benefit and encouragement of the soldier.

—The seventh and eighth volumes of LOCKHART's *Life of Scott* is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, uniform with their beautiful Household Edition of the *Waverley Novels.* There are few better ornaments for library shelves than this complete series presents, the *Waverley Novels, Tales of a Grandfather* and the *Life of the Author.* The binding is of rare neatness, and the paper and illustrations are of a quality that may well compete with the best issues of the English Press. Things of beauty, the books comprising this series are, and it is not now necessary to assure the world that in themselves the works of SCOTT are joys forever.

—The *History of the Bank of England* necessarily has less interest for the American than for the English mind. But so interwoven is it with the financial movements of Great Britain for the past hundred and fifty years, so illustrative is it of the dawn of the banking system universally, of its growth, of the gradual expansion of commercial operations from the small venture to the Indies to their present grand scale, that its republication in this country is fully warranted, and will probably prove a success. To the general reader, as well as to the financial man, the work presents peculiar features of interest. The experiences of the Bank, the first frauds and forgeries, the ingenious devices of the Bank to repel the frauds attempted, all partake quite as much of the character of romance as of sober, financial history. Very few more valuable and interesting books than this *History of the Bank of England* has appeared of late. It is published at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine.* JOHN FRANCIS is the English author; J. SMITH HOMANS, the editor of the American edition.

—FREDERICK A. BROWN, & CO., of Boston, publish a new Arithmetic, by JAMES S. EATON. Mr. EATON some few years since published a treatise on "Written Arithmetic," which achieved a decided success. The present book seems well arranged, and clear in rules, definitions and explanations.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Military Items—Col. Metcalfe's Position—Resolves of the Union Club—Another of Magoffin's Extraordinary Proclamations, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE H. YEAMAN is appointed Commander of the Home Guards and Union Militia of Daviess and the surrounding counties. Instead of swearing and blowing, he will treat as spies all avowed or detected friends of guerrilla warfare, and will not allow men to call robbers "gentlemen," and marauding and murder "legitimate warfare," "all right," or to grin and snigger when these outrages are spoken of. Col. MOSS, Commander of Henderson, promises "full protection to all Southern Rights men who will aid us in driving from our midst the bloodhounds who are preying upon the life's blood of the people." Col. METCALFE is down on the "sympathizing scoundrels in Kentucky who profess to do nothing," and "for removing the nigger and wiping out the institution, because the cause of this war." He indorses, with great spirit and force, the President's proposition to these Border States. JOSHUA TEVIS, Esq., a representative of Louisville in the Legislature, and Cols. SHACKELFORD, WOODRUFF and NETTER are authorized to raise regiments. Gen. BOYLE orders all officers not on duty in this district, to proceed to their [illegible] delay, under penalty of [illegible] noncompliance. And Gen. BOYLE has [illegible] in and passing through Nashville to report themselves immediately at his headquarters. Gen. BOYLE orders the arrest and imprisonment of all soldiers found on the streets without passes, after dark. He declares the paroles given by MORGAN, JOHNSON & Co., of no effect. It is suggested that Provost-Marshal law be established over every county, for the execution of BOYLE's circular and the organization of the militia; that all who refuse to take the oath or violate it, be imprisoned and heavily fined, and that all expenses incurred for militia organization, and services of Marshals and their assistants, and all incidentals, be defrayed immediately from the property of such recusants and perjurers. Rebel preachers throughout Kentucky and Tennessee are being escorted across the Ohio or below our lines. Fifty-seven rebels, on the 28th, were sent from here to Camp Morton. Ninety-four imprisonments there since the 23d.

Col. W. B. STOKES is rendering great assistance to Gen. W. B. CAMPBELL, in enlisting Tennesseeans. I am apprehensive that much trouble is impending over both Tennessee and Kentucky. Nothing but terrific energy of action can prevent or put an end to it. The elective franchise in portions of Kentucky is in danger.

The Central Union Club of Kentucky, at Louisville, have "Resolved that, under no circumstances whatever, will any of us vote for any candidate for any office, who we know, or have reason to believe, has at any time sympathized with the rebellion; that we will not vote for any candidate for reelection who has, during the past six months, retained Secessionists in his employ; neither will we vote for anybody who does not, prior to the election, publicly pledge himself that, if elected, he will not, during his term of office, employ any Secessionists."

GOV. MAGOFFIN, being sensitively jealous of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Kentucky militia, and terribly exercised and alarmed at the late action of Congress and the President touching the question of Slavery, issues another characteristic proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 14th proximo. The public was not prepared for the call by him, and its propriety and expediency is questioned by many. But I presume a majority of both branches, over and above the Governor's veto, will stand firm and true, and vigorously coöperate with Gen. BOYLE or any other United States commander of Kentucky.

Our Press urge the immediate disbandment of the "Democratic" eighth-of-January organization in Indiana, and the union of all Indianians upon the Union ticket adopted at Indianapolis on the Fourth of July. I fear that Gov. WICKLIFFE, from his intense hatred of Abolition, is losing his balance and toppling into the embrace of secession.

PONTIAC.

Names for our New Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no reason for your correspondent's putting himself to trouble on account of our "naval nomenclature." While we have the sonorous Indian names which grace our rivers and our lakes, some of our States and many of our towns, (it is to be regretted, not all of them,) and which, apart from their desirableness as emblematical of the country, are to poetical ears so beautifully masculine, and so warlike in their intonation, there is no need of adopting the monstrosities proposed by "A. H. S.," and which are still more absurd for the use designed than they are barbarous. As we should surpass any one of all the other maritime nations in the world in the strength of our navy, so should we excel in the significance and sonorous euphony of the names adopted for its vessels, because in both cases we have it in our power and at our option so to do.

The system I would recommend is already partially adopted, but should be altogether, or alternated with the names of States, as has already in several instances been done. Had we a thousand ships-of-war, as, with our extended seacoast line, our mighty lakes and the grand Mississippi, we might well have, according to the extravagant ratios of France and England, we should not need to go out of our own land for a noble name for any one of them. L. O.

PERSONAL.

—Rev. C. C. BURR has again got himself into trouble in New-Jersey by ventilating his rebel sympathies too freely. Recently he announced a lecture in a rural neighborhood named [illegible], which, as we learn from a correspondent of the Paterson *Guardian*, he vehemently counseled resistance to the collection of taxes for sustaining the Government, and in various other ways displayed the cloven foot. This was too much for the loyalists of the place, and the lecture was brought to an abrupt termination after the fashion thus described: "The fellow at last unmasked a battery, which, judging from the volley at once directed to the speaker, must have been a heavy one, though it was evidently manned by volunteers who as yet had never had much practice at the business. Soon, however, the engagement became general along the line, and eggs flying thick and fast, burst in alarming proximity to the speaker, till the brave Chauncey ordered a hasty retreat, double-quicked himself out of a back passage, got into a wagon he had in readiness for such service, and retreated in great disorder, and not even doing so much as to stop and bid a fellow good-bye."

—Last Fall the Rochester papers noticed the sudden disappearance of JAS. J. FONDA, who was employed at A. STRONG & CO.'s printing office. It was supposed at the time that he had, while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, wandered off and would eventually return. Days and weeks passed, but nothing was heard of FONDA, and he was given up for dead. Subsequently a body in an advanced state of decomposition was found on the beach of the lake at Charlotte, and Coroner BROWN summoned, who brought the body to the city and held an inquest. It was poor Fonda—at least everybody said it was—and the remains were conveyed to the house, and after the funeral ceremonies had taken place were escorted to Mount Hope and properly interred. A few days since Mrs. FONDA was visiting in Allegany County, when who should she meet but the missing Fonda. She then discovered that he had wandered off while laboring under temporary insanity, and that the fit was still on him! The aberration had in fact so grown upon him that he had assumed the title of "Doctor," and with a *chere amie* was traveling about the country, curing all the ills that flesh is heir to, insanity included.

—Mr. JOHN G. DALE, agent of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, publishes a card, acknowledging that Capt. Mirehouse prohibited the celebration of the Fourth of July on the *Etna* which left this port for Liverpool on June 28. Mr. DALE says: "Capt. Mirehouse took out 145 first cabin passengers per *Etna*, 28th ult., and after getting to sea he found there were quite a number from New-Orleans and other disaffected cities, and these people called on him 3d July, and informed him that if any celebration was attempted the succeeding day it would be interfered with by them, and that a disturbance would likely take place. Accordingly, with the advice of most of the cabin passengers, Capt. Mirehouse decided to have no active celebration, such as is usual on all our steamers Fourth July, and he believes by adopting this course he avoided having a very serious disturbance on board, and most likely prevented bloodshed."

—At the Commencement of Dartmouth College, which took place on July 31, Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows: That of LL. D. upon Nathaniel G. Upham, of Concord, and Nathan Clifford, of Portland, Me.; that of D. D. on Rev. Daniel Fitz, of Ipswich, Mass., and Rev. John [illegible], of New-Hampton; that of A. M. on Amasa Norcross, of Fitchburgh, Mass.; His Excellency Gov. Holbrook, of Vermont; Edwin H. Stoughton, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; Edward S. Tobey, of Boston; Rufus F. Andrews, of New-York; and Ephraim Knight, of New-London.

—Mr. J. H. HOLMES, Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, and acting editor of the Santa Fé *Republican*, has been arrested at the instance of Gen. Canby, for publishing an article deemed objectionable by that officer. Mr. Holmes issues a card announcing his belief that his imprisonment has been procured with the design to suppress the only National Union paper in the Territory and State. Its publication will be removed to Kansas City, till such time as it can be resumed at Santa Fé with safety.

—At a recent war meeting in Bridgeport, Conn., Hon. Daniel P. Tyler was introduced as a grandson of old Gen. Putnam, of the Revolution. "I wish," said Mr. Tyler, "I were a worthier son of my illustrious grandfather; I always mean to stick to what I say; my old grandfather never backed out but once, and then he brought the enemy with him"—alluding to his exploit in the wolf's den.

—Henry W. De Puy, author of "Kossuth and his Generals," "Ethan Allen," and other books, and who was private Secretary to Gov. Seymour, during his Chief Magistracy of this State, has been arrested in Omaha, Nebraska, on a charge of embezzling public money while acting as agent of the Pawnee Indians.

—Brig.-Gen. Howard's right arm was shattered by a ball during the recent battles, and was amputated above the elbow. While being borne on a litter he met Gen. Kearney, who lost his left arm in Mexico. "I want to make a bargain with you, General," said Howard, "that hereafter we buy our gloves together."

—The [illegible] (Mass.) *Gazette* says the quota of [illegible] is fourteen, and a bounty of [illegible] was offered by the town for volunteers. Whereupon seventeen patriotic citizens promptly enlisted, and each respectfully declined and refused to accept the bounty offered by the town.

—Mr. Wm. McDonald's fine stud of trotting horses (nineteen in number) were sold, on Thursday, in Baltimore, the sale realizing the sum of [illegible]. The horses, generally, brought good prices, and the bidding was spirited and eager.

—Mr. James R. Taylor, of this city, who had his pocket picked of a gold watch and $80 in cash, while passing through Philadelphia a few days ago, will be gratified to learn that one of the rascals supposed to be implicated in the robbery has been arrested.

—Mayor Fay, of Chelsea, Mass., accompanied by Miss Nellie Gibson, arrived home on Friday, from Harrison's Landing, which place they left on the 27th ult. They have been laboring assiduously to lighten the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers.

—Mr. J. W. Forney gave the employes of the Philadelphia *Press* a banquet, on Friday evening, by way of celebrating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of that paper.

—Mr. David W. Bacon, an old resident of Trenton Falls, received injuries a few days since, which will probably prove fatal, by an infuriated bull knocking him down and trampling upon him.

—Mr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, son of the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, whose name has been mentioned as candidate for Governor of New-Jersey, has positively declined the honor of the nomination.

—The old car-building firm of Eaton, Gilbert & Co., of Troy, has been dissolved. Mr. Gilbert has entire charge of the business.

—Hon. W. H. Russell, of New-Haven, has been appointed Major-General of the Connecticut State Militia by Gov. Buckingham.

—Mme. Anna Bishop is giving concerts at Kingston, C. W. The Canucks are delighted with her.

—William Sturgis, Esq., has given [illegible] to the Boston Branch of the Sanitary Commission.

The Philadelphia Mint.

THE NICKEL EXCITEMENT.

From the Philadelphia North American, Aug. 2.

During the past month the issue of nickels from the Mint was over three millions and a half of coins. The rush for them has been extremely urgent. People who have cut their eye teeth have resorted of late to a new dodge in securing pennies, and an early supply of them. They, yesterday, sent young women to procure the nickels. At an early hour in the morning there were not less than a hundred and fifty boys and men, and just thirty-one young ladies and girls, awaiting a supply of pennies.

The boys and men carried shot-bags, cigar boxes, baskets, and all sorts of contrivances in which to carry off the much needed coin. The girls principally carried neat baskets. When the distribution came to be made the girls were first served, to the intense chagrin of the men, who had been standing upon a single foot alternately upon the sidewalk for two or three hours. The men and boys were not attended to until the last girl had departed. At the mint everybody is polite, for which reason we suppose no more boys will be sent for pennies, and all will have the same chance.

During the month the coinage at the Mint was as annexed:

	Pieces.	Value.	Total.
GOLD.			
Double Eagles	3,476	$69,520	
Quarter Eagles	20,960	52,400	$121,920
Total pieces	24,436		
SILVER.			
Dollars	3,000	$3,000	
Quarter Dollars	52,800	13,200	$16,200
Total pieces	55,800		
Cents	3,600,000		$36,000
Total Coinage	3,680,236	Total Value	$174,120

UNITED STATES MINT, Aug. 1, 1862.

The work of coining at the Mint of late has been so slack that the services of the females, who adjust the weight of the coins, have not been needed. We are glad to hear that Mr. Gov. Pollock, the Superintendent, designs henceforth, when vacancies occur, to give the preference to the daughters or wives of those who have died or been disabled in the service of their country.

OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

"BATTLE OF THE CACHE" IN ARKANSAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. HOVEY.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, [illegible] DIVISION, ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, ON THE CACHE, July 7, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders, I directed Col. Harris, with parts of four companies of his regiment, the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and parts of four companies of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, and one small steel gun of the First Indiana Cavalry—in all, a little less than 400 men—to make a reconnoissance in advance of our lines. He fell in with the rebel pickets at Hill's plantation and fired on them. Passing the forks of the road at this place toward Bayou de View, he had proceeded but a short distance when I overtook and turned him back, with instructions to hasten down the Des Arc road, and if possible, rescue a prisoner just captured. He marched rapidly for half a mile and fell into an ambush. The woods swarmed with rebels, and the fight [illegible]. I have since learned that over [illegible] Texas troops were here drawn up in line of battle. Capt. Harris led our advance, and was immediately followed by First Lieut. [illegible], of whose companies were deployed as skirmishers. These companies began the fight. The little cannon was planted a short distance to the left of the road and opened fire. The enemy's advance fell back on the main line, which was concealed by the thick underbrush from our men. Col. Harris pushed on his advance until it came within range, when suddenly the rebels began a murderous fire. Our force, thus fiercely and unexpectedly assailed, was ordered to fall back, and in executing this order fell into some little confusion. The Rangers charged. Here Col. Harris was seriously wounded, but still kept his horse, and though fainting, fought. I had now reached the ground. The rebels, a full regiment [illegible] charging at a gallop and with hideous yells on the little steel cannon, which was deserted by all but Lieut. Denneman and one man. Capt. Potter, with his company here came to the rescue, aided in "limbering up," and withstood the charge of cavalry till the gun had emerged from the bushes into the road, when it was taken in charge by Lieut. Partridge. Capt. [illegible] was severely wounded. I now ordered the gun up the road in haste, and the infantry into the cornfield. As the rebels came charging at full speed, in great force, in pursuit, the infantry fired. The charging column hesitated, but moved on. Another volley, and the ground was covered with their dead. Riderless horses rushed in all directions. The Rangers wavered and halted. The third fire completed their demoralization and overthrow. They left as suddenly as they came, and in great disorder. It was now clear that we had engaged a large force of well-armed men—how large it was impossible to tell; nor did I know their strategy, or have any but the most imperfect idea of the topography of the adjacent grounds. It seemed prudent, therefore, to hold the position already gained, and which had proved to be a good one, and await events.

I soon discovered a large cavalry force filing past in front of my position, but just beyond musket range. When fully in front they halted and ordered a charge. I could distinctly hear the order "Charge," "Charge on the corn field," but for some reason the charge was not made. The column was again put in motion with the intent, as I supposed, to gain my rear and cut off communication and reinforcements. Fortunately the force which had been ordered back from the first onset, was now in position to check this movement, and again the rebels were compelled to retreat. Hardly had this movement failed, when I was apprised of an attempt to turn my left, and dispatched Capt. Elliott and company to thwart it. During these shiftings of positions I could plainly see them caring for their dead and wounded and removing them, but to what extent I have no means of telling. They now formed on their original line of battle, and I at once moved upon them, extending my line till it nearly became a line of skirmishers to prevent being flanked, so disproportionate were the forces. No men could behave more handsomely than did the Wisconsin Eleventh on my right, and the Illinois Thirty-third on my left, while Lieut. Denneman with his gun, supported by as large an infantry force as I could spare, held the centre. The rebels gave way, and while driving them from the field, I heard a shout in the rear, and before fully comprehending what it meant, Lieut.-Col. Wood, with one battalion of the First Indiana cavalry and two more steel guns, came cantering up. It was the work of a moment for Lieut. Baker to unlimber his pieces and get in position. The woods were soon alive with shot and shell. The retreat became a rout. Our cavalry, led by Major Clendenning, charged vigorously, and the day was ours. Already 110 of the enemy's dead have been found, while the prisoners and the officers with the flag of truce speak of a "terrible carnage," and estimate their dead at more than 200—their wounded still greater. Their loss was undoubtedly greater than the 110 whose bodies were found. I have been unable to make a reliable estimate of the number of their wounded; nor have I report of the prisoners taken. A large number of horses were captured, and many left dead on the field. Sixty-six were counted within an area of a half a mile square. Our loss was seven killed and fifty-seven wounded.

The rebel force—Texas troops—engaged in the battle could not have been far from 2,000 men, and well supported by a much larger reserve force, all under the command of Gen. Rust.

The loyal force was less than four hundred, increased just at the close of the fight by two hundred cavalrymen.

When officers and men so uniformly behaved well,—I can almost say heroically,—it is perhaps invidious to particularize, and yet I may be pardoned for calling attention to the gallant conduct of Col. Harris and Capt. Miller, of the Eleventh Wisconsin; Maj. Clendenning, of the First Indiana Cavalry, and Capt. L. H. Potter, of the Thirty-third Illinois. Surgeon E. P. Strong was on the field throughout the action, and his services deserve recognition.

Later in the afternoon reinforcements came up, and Gen. Benton pursued the fleeing foe five or six miles toward Des Arc, killing several and taking prisoners. All along the route he found the houses filled with dead and wounded. Curbstones were wet with blood, and in one case even the water of the well was crimson with gore.

Gen. Benton's force consisted of the Eighth Indiana Infantry, Col. Shunk; a section of Manter's battery, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieut. Schofield; part of the Thirty-third Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Lippincott; part of the Eleventh Wisconsin, Major Platt; one howitzer from Bowen's battalion; the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Bell, and a battalion of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry under Major Anderson.

After the battle, and while the wounded were being cared for, the rebels again appeared on the Bayou de View road, and drove in our pickets. I immediately sent Lieut.-Col. Wood of the Eleventh Wisconsin, and the First Indiana Cavalry to pursue and capture them. He proceeded to the Bayou de View, shelled the rebels from their camp, and prevented the burning of the bridge, on which faggots had already been piled. By this time it was dark and the forces rested.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. E. HOVEY, Colonel Commanding.
To Capt. W. Parsons, Assistant-Adjutant General.

GEN. BUTLER EXTINGUISHES GEN. RUGGLES.

The following correspondence was referred to in our last letter from New-Orleans:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA, TANGIPAHO, La., July 21, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Butler, Commanding United States Forces, New-Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The bearers of this note, Lieut.-Col. Chas. Jones, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp, and First Lieut. Alexander Barry, Confederate States Army, are charged with delivering to you, under a flag of truce, a communication concerning prisoners of war, which will, I trust, receive your earliest consideration. I have to request that these gentlemen be permitted to return by the best practicable means and under proper protection. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT EAST LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI, TANGIPAHO, La., July 15, 1862.

To Major-Gen. Butler, Commanding United States Forces, New-Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have received petitions from officers of the First Regiment Louisiana Partisan Rangers touching the case of Henry Castle, a private of Company H, of that regiment, and also an application respecting Thomas C. Pennington, a private of Capt. Wilson Tate's company, of the same regiment, and I deem it expedient to request your early consideration of the subject. It appears that Private Castle was captured by a detachment of Federal troops in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, on or about the 7th of the present month, and Private Pennington on or about the 26th day of June; that they were taken to New-Orleans, and are now held either there or at one of the forts in the vicinity, in close confinement, with the threat that they are to be tried and executed as members of a military organization not sanctioned by the laws of civilized warfare. It is to be observed that the first great law of nature, the right of self-defence, is inherent in communities as well as individuals. No law condemns the individual who slays the robber or assassin; and no just law can condemn a community for using all its power to resist the invader and drive him from their soil. The exercise of this right, so universally recognized, becomes an imperative duty when the invader, as has been the case with the Federal troops in this district, disregards those rules of warfare recognized and respected by all civilized nations, and adopts that code which has heretofore been confined to the rudest savages. The proof of this is unfortunately too abundant in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. It is attested by helpless women and children flying from their burning homes, and by desolation of plantations, by the plunder of private property and the wanton destruction of growing crops. Such acts are crimes against humanity, and justify all men in taking up arms against their perpetrators. The independence of nations has rarely been achieved by regular armies. Our own Revolution—that Revolution which successfully established the great principle for which the Confederate States are now contending, "that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," was mainly fought out by men who left the plow at the news of the enemy's approach, and returned to it when he had been driven back. It may be conceded that in Europe, where the Governments mainly rely upon large standing armies, which are as much as possible disconnected with the people, and where the policy is to prevent the people from bearing arms under almost any circumstances, [illegible] organizations have been [illegible], and, to some extent, tolerated. [illegible] The United States especially have repudiated them. The various revolutions which have agitated the Central and South American States have been conducted by the people, frequently without organization and without leaders other than those chosen upon the spur of the occasion, to direct a single enterprise. And to recur to the Revolution of our forefathers, the history of that immortal struggle abounds with instances where the hardy yeomen—as at Lexington and Bunker Hill—were, like the clansmen of Roderick Dhu, called by a concerted signal to some "Limerick mead," and there selected their officers on the very field of battle. But whatever differences of opinion may exist upon this point, it has never been claimed, even by the most stringent advocates of legitimacy, that one belligerent has any right to complain of the name or form which the other may choose to give to its military organization. The right to adopt these to the peculiar service required has been universally conceded; so far, indeed, has this practice been carried in naval warfare that privateersmen—"the militia of the seas"—with charters as broad as the ocean's bounds, are recognized as legitimate among belligerents. And now, indeed, the extraordinary spectacle is presented to the contemplation of civilized men in this boasted nineteenth century of the Christian world, of a nation claiming to be civilized, in violation of its constitutional obligations, inaugurating deliberately servile war by stimulating the half-civilized African to raise his hand against his master and benefactor, and thus make war upon the Anglo-Saxon race—war on human nature. This with the Federal Government is legitimate warfare; but the defence of their firesides by Southern citizens is treason and murder. In military organizations, the Polish Lancers, French Zouaves, and British corps of scouts and guides in the late East Indian war are cases in point. The Confederate States claim and have exercised this undoubted right. The formation of companies, battalions, and regiments, of partisan rangers, has been specially authorized by an act of Congress. The officers of this corps are commissioned. The men are regularly mustered into service, receive pay, rations and equipments from the Government, and are entitled to the same privileges and governed by the same regulations as all other troops in the Confederate service. It is asked, therefore, what pretext can be offered by the enemy for subjecting the members of this corps to a different treatment from that extended to other prisoners of war? Certainly, no such distinction can be recognized or tolerated by us. The Government, having called these men into service, is bound, by every obligation of good faith, to protect them to the extent of its power; and if found necessary for their protection, as well as for that of numerous unarmed citizens, who have been subjected to outrages unparalleled in civilized warfare, will not hesitate, I feel constrained to declare, to resort to retaliation, even to the extent sanctioned by the Jewish law—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, and life for life. I await an answer containing an explicit declaration of the intentions of the United States Government respecting these prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General Commanding District.

To which Gen. Butler replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 23, 1862.

GENERAL: It is the intention of the United States Government to let these men go on their parole, and one of them has been gone more than a week.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.
Brig.-Gen. Ruggles, Commanding at Tangipaho.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.

A Columbia (Tenn.) correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, under date of the 21st ult., says Gen. Negley detailed ten men from Wolford's Regiment and sent them out on a scout one day last week. As they returned on Thursday morning, some fifteen miles from Columbia and five beyond Mt. Pleasant, the two in advance were fired upon by some thirty guerrillas. They returned the fire, which checked the enemy for a moment, and they dashed past them toward our camp. The other eight, being some distance in the rear, fell back to the nearest house, and dismounted and secured their horses and awaited the advance of their foes. A large force soon made its appearance, and our boys opened fire upon them from the house, driving them back out of sight. They appeared again and again, and volley after volley was fired from each side. Neither, however, were near enough to do much damage, but two of the enemy were seen to fall, and were carried off by their comrades, and several more evidently wounded. They then got a woman, living near the place, to bear a flag of truce to our boys, and carry a note demanding their surrender. The note stated that their force was sixty in number, and that further resistance would be vain; but, if they would surrender, they would be well treated and paroled as prisoners of war. Lieut. Roberts refused to surrender, and all the men agreed to stand by him. He sent back word that "they belonged to the First Kentucky, and that Wolford's Cavalry never surrendered, nor had any accepted parole as yet, and that they would do their best, and abide the consequences." Firing again commenced on both sides, but our boys became more careful of their ammunition, only firing an occasional shot, to let them know their determination to fight to the last. This was kept up from 9 o'clock in the morning until perhaps 3 in the afternoon, when the enemy disappeared, no doubt anticipating the approach of reinforcements. Gen. Negley sent two companies, under Capt. Akermanner, to their relief, but, before they came in sight the guerrillas had disappeared. Thus, for some six hours, did the gallant eight resist a force of sixty, and, without hope of reinforcements, they resolved never to surrender. Gen. Buell has issued a special order congratulating the National soldiers engaged on their brilliant conduct, and contrasting it with that experienced by the troops who surrendered so ignominiously at Murfreesboro.

AN UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Louisville *News* contains an extract from a private letter from a member of the Fourteenth Kentucky Regiment, dated Camp Baird, Claiborne County, Tennessee. The writer gives the particulars of an affair which occurred near Tazewell on the 22d. He says that on the night of the 22d, a flag of truce came in from the rebels, and, through a mistake, some four or five on each side were killed outright or seriously wounded. The bearers of the flag were allowed inside of the pickets to the camp of Col. Mundy, who sent them to Gen. Morgan. According to the General's orders they were removed a mile and a half beyond the outposts, to remain till morning. As there was no camping ground at that point, they all concluded to go to Tazewell, nine miles further along. The party consisted of Lieut.-Col. Keigwin, of the Forty-ninth Indiana; Capt. Lyons, Chief of Topographical Engineers, of Gen. Morgan's Staff, and several other officers, besides the truce bearers. All went except Col. Mundy, who said his orders would not permit him to go any further. In the meantime one of the soldiers out on duty saw the party and informed Gen. Carter that there was a party of rebel cavalry just beyond our lines. Gen. C. sent a regiment to the point designated, and posted them in different positions. As the truce party returned, on the morning of the 23d, they were fired upon by Carter's men. Lieut.-Col. Keigwin was shot through the hips, and so seriously wounded that he may not possibly recover. Capt. Lyons had one arm broken. A rebel Lieutenant was killed on the spot, and three or four other rebels were so seriously injured that they cannot recover. Every rider was unhorsed, and quite a number of horses were killed. The officers went out with the party through courtesy. Later information says that six or eight were killed on the spot.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cremorne and Camp.

There are some pretty strong contrasts in life. From the tapestried parlor where no sound harsher than the low ripple of soft music falls on the ear, where no direr want than of a partner for a polka is known, we can turn to the squalid misery of the streets by simply raising a latch. Leaning on the arm of the groom, the bride goes tripping down the street, white plumes in her hat and smiles on her blushing face, while side by side with her walks a woman in sad widows' weeds, alone. The gatherings in quiet parlors and those on the pavement outside do not much resemble each other even by gaslight, and the marked difference between bridal feathers and hearse plumes will readily suggest itself to the most unimaginative mind. But to see contrast, real contrast—to obtain what clergymen call "a realizing sense" of how far contrast can possibly go,—it is necessary to spend some months in camp, and then be suddenly transported to Nixon's Cremorne Gardens, after the lamps are lighted and the music playing.

The conviction is forced upon one that there is no war, that the popular supposition that way is all a mistake. One imagines himself in the gardens of a Sultan in the languid, drowsy East—and certainly there are women enough floating around to inspire this belief. The air is heavy with perfume, it throbs and palpitates with sighs, and the sweet low sound of music which the wind still alters. An Oriental air of magnificence and disregard of expense pervading all the appointments of the Garden, carries out the illusion. Paper lanterns shed a mellowed radiance over the scene. Dancing-girls, like those of Saraband, flit before the entranced vision, disappearing to leave on the memory only a faint but sweet impression of twinkling little feet, and skirts excessively broad but short. Then the Cubas flashes on the stage, the very personation of the Spirit of the Dance. Keeping time to the wild music of her castinets, now bounding from side to side of the stage, in the very frenzy of motion, and anon swaying to and fro with the pliant grace of a tall pine, in every phase of the dance stirring the [illegible] one to believe that the story of the Tarantula is a true one, and to condemn less harshly the King who threw down a Prophet's head at the feet of Herodias. These sweet singers appear on the stage to pronounce themselves, like sabine, and from their marvelously white throats trill out such melody as would make the poor little robin blush away down the whole breadth and depth of his red breast for sheer envy. And then musicians, heavy with kettle-drums and all manner of sliding instruments, betake themselves to the "Pagoda" and play, while everyone else goes to work, either climbing surreptitiously into a "Palco," or vainly endeavoring to attract the attention of a waiter. Strange, dusky, intangible creatures these same waiters are, gliding about in a mysterious manner, and very seldom returning you any change. These are the Pages of the garden, and they are numbered like the pages of a book, but unfortunately they are not bound, for which reason they are not at all easy of reference. To complete the illusion of Orientalism, it is rumored that Mr. Nixon intends, on alternative evenings, to have a number of these creatures commit *harri karri*, in the open square around the Pagoda, and it is to be hoped he will.

This is an ice-Cremorne Garden; and here we have the advantage of the Turks, for there is reason to suppose that they have no such hideous colds in either Constantinople or Japan; neither, it is to be hoped, have they such wretched cigars.

But here is something, at last, that reminds one that our war is a reality and not a dream—a grand conflagration of gunpowder, not to put too fine an edge upon it. The memorable contest between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* is reproduced on the roof. There is a fizz, a flash, and a broad blaze of light, and then two vessels appear on the scene, or rather on the sea; down they bear upon each other, with their ruddy rudders—or pyrotechnic prows; a lighthouse appears, which is all a-light; and anon a dozen deathful grinning mouths appear from a fortress that is all flame. Fierce and furious is the combat, and excellent the representation and the fun for a few minutes; and then the Roman candles are burnt out, and nothing remains but the frame of the fireworks and their smell. And the smell is such as may be supposed to issue, in wet weather, from the left wing of the pit.

By this episode we are reminded that war exists, and that before long very many of the pretty boys who are rattling their spoons here this night, will have to be swinging their swords in battle. And then you think, they, as well as yourself, will awake to the difference between Cremorne and Camp. They will probably do no worse service in battle for that they have spent an evening here in innocent pleasure. You may have just returned from a field strewn with dead where you sought and found a brother, but of your grief those here know nothing. Strange, but still half the world weeps, and weeping, wonders that the other half can smile, while the other half wonders and reproaches in turn.

Base-Ball Match.

NEWARK, OF NEWARK, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA.

The above match—the first of a Home and Home—was played at Newark on Saturday, and was, without exception, the finest contested game by both clubs, and withal the most curious in the result of any that has occurred in a long time.

Flushed with victory, and buoyant in spirit on account of their recent great achievement in defeating the paragon of clubs, "Excelsior," which was in a great measure owing to the absence on that occasion of the genial presence of Dr. Jones, the Unions met their Provincial antagonists in the pleasing anticipation of an easy victory.

The batting on both sides was very fine, but was met by extraordinary sharp fielding, and on the long hits were invariably taken on the fly if within reach; the bound catches being very uncertain on account of the unevenness of the ground; from this cause, Eaton failed to hold a ball from Hannegan, which gave the winning runs in the tenth innings to the Unions.

Early in the game Abrams changed his position as catcher, on account of his being too near the edge of a high bank, and less than his usual distance from Hannegan's bowling, Gaynor taking his place and doing tolerably well, Abrams playing splendidly at short-stop. Hannegan's pitching was not up to the mark, it being at times very wild, which is accounted for by the extreme heat of the weather, and length of time of the match (four hours). The pitching of Stout was not to be beaten for effect and evenness; we have seldom seen better; and Osborn as catcher has few equals for easy and effective play; yet mishaps will occur, as the only run by Gaynor in the Union's fifth innings, was made on two balls passing Osborn. Terrill, who is a first-rate second base, dislocated his finger early in the game, and changed places, after it had been pulled into joint, with Eaton, at centre field, the latter failing to throw out two men at first base, on account of muffing the ball in the eighth innings, and a consequent addition to the Union's score occurred.

The more noticeable points of the game were, first innings—a fine hit by Terrill to centre field, as finely caught by Collins; and Abrams caught on fly by Wilson.

2. Good hits by Eaton and Quimby.
3. Almost home runs by Mills and Terrill; and a fine hit by Boyle, splendidly caught by Lewis, who at left field can only be approached by Messrs. P. O'Brien and Mancolt.
4. Quimby was caught in good style on the fly by Bassford, and Stout was taken on the fly by Abrams, who jumped so high for it he might have passed for Mercury.
5. Abrams served Lewis the same way.
6. Eaton received the same attention from Abrams, and Durell—whose batting was generally along the ground—was finely run out by Wilson to Mills.
7. Hannegan was caught on fly by Mills. Hyatt was on second base, Bassford on first base, when Gaynor was sharply caught on bound by Stout, who threw the ball to Eaton, after Hyatt had skedaddled to third base. Eaton threw to Mills, who run out Bassford between the bases. This was pretty sharp work, two being put out on one strike.
8. Lewis and Mills got runs on good hits, Terrill and Eaton got runs by loose fielding, Garthwaite on a passed ball, and Quimby was finely caught on the fly by Durell; Nicholson made a clear home run, and the remainder of the nine runs were made by good batting, although some of them ought to have been stopped, Hyatt, Nicholson and Collins being *respectively out on the fly to* Terrell, Lewis and Wilson. Gaynor made two runs. The Unionists received liberal cheers by the Newarkers.
9. Stout was run out on second base from a fine hit by Collins, who headed him off in time; and Lewis and Mills were splendidly caught sharp on fly by Gaynor; Boyle was run out just as he reached third base on a long strike; Durell run out on first base, Abrams being caught on fly by Lewis.
10. Terrell was caught on bound from a fine hit to Collins; Wilson was slow to strike, and when he did missed three times; and Abrams finished off the Newarkers by taking Eaton on the fly, the excitement in this innings being at fever heat on both sides.

The Unions were splendidly and pluckily disposed of as follows on the fly: Hyatt, Bassford and Nicholson, by Lewis, Quimby, and Wilson, and but for the mishap of Eaton, and some subsequent wild throwing, the result would have still been a tie game, as it was at the end of the ninth innings.

The friendly feelings of both clubs, and particularly on the part of the spectators, to the Unions, was unmistakable, and the decisions of the Umpire were loud, prompt and just, as they should be. After the match and usual cheers on both sides, the officers of the Newark Club—Mr. Dusenbury, President, Mr. Dawson, Vice-President, Mr. Coleman, Secretary, and Mr. Barker, Treasurer—invited the Union players and their friends to accompany the members of the Newark Club to Brenner's Hotel, where all parties sat down to a liberal repast, after which Mr. Dusenbury presented the ball to Hon. David Milliken, President of the Union Club, and of the Association of Ball Players. Mr. D. was very pertinent and complimentary in his remarks, and compared the vicissitudes of the Newarkers' game to the progress of Gen. McClellan's army. Mr. Milliken responded in neat terms, cheers being given for both clubs. Cheers were given for the Umpire, who returned thanks for the honor. The Press was also toasted. Songs and toasts were given by various members of both clubs, and the Union party was accompanied to the cars after a most enjoyable time, and departed amidst the cheers of the Newarkers, who, although beaten, have every reason to feel proud of the contest.

The following is the score:

NEWARK CLUB.	Runs.	UNION CLUB.	Runs.
Lewis, l. f.	1	Durell, 1st b.	1
Mills, 1st b.	3	Abrams, s.	1
Terrill, c. f.	2	Hannegan, p.	2
Wilson, 3d b.	0	Hyatt, 3d b.	0
Eaton, 2d b.	2	Bassford, l. f.	2
Garthwaite, r. f.	1	Gaynor, c.	3
Quimby, s.	1	Nicholson, r. f.	1
Osborne, c.	1	Collins, c. f.	1
Stout, p.	0	Bogle, 2d b.	1
Total	11	Total	12

RUNS IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
Newark	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	—11
Union	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	0	1	—12

Umpire—Mr. Brintnal, Eureka Club, of Newark.
Scorers—Mr. Coleman for Newark; Mr. Abbe for Union.

The Newark and Eureka Clubs play a match on Thursday.

The Irvington, Jr., played a return match with the Star, of New-Brunswick, last Thursday, and beat them again, the scores standing as follows: Irvington, Jr., 19 and 18—total, 37; Star, 11 and 13—total, 24.

MATCHES TO COME OFF.

Arrangements have been made for the following matches at Base Ball:

[illegible] (of New-York,) at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken.
Aug. 5.—[illegible] vs. [illegible], return match, at Hoboken.
Aug. 6.—Gotham, Jr., second nine, vs. Liberty, first nine, on the ground of the former, at Hoboken. Game called at 2½ o'clock.
Aug. 6.—Henry Eckford vs. Empire, home-and-home game, at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, at 3 P. M.
Aug. 7.—Gotham vs. Charter Oak, single game, on the Knickerbocker ground, Hoboken.
Aug. 8.—Jefferson vs. Eagle, second nines, at Hoboken, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Aug. 9.—Henry Eckford vs. Star (of Brooklyn), second nines, return game, on Henry Eckford's ground at Greenpoint, at 1½ P. M.
Aug. 9.—Gotham Jr. (of New-York) vs. Mohawk (of Hoboken) first nines, on ground of Gotham. Game called at 2½ o'clock.
Aug. 11.—Eckford vs. Mutual—on Mutual ground—Hoboken.
Aug. 14.—Eckford vs. Atlantic, second nines, on Atlantic Ground, Bedford, L. I.
Aug. 14.—Mutual vs. Gotham—return match—first nines, at Hoboken.

TIME NOT FIXED.

Union (of Morrisania,) vs. Eckford (of Brooklyn).
Star (of South-Brooklyn,) vs. Union (of Morrisania).
Jefferson (of New-York,) vs. Union (of Morrisania).
Mutual (of New-York,) vs. Union (of Morrisania).
Henry Eckford vs. Jefferson, home-and-home game.
Henry Eckford vs. Exercise, first of a series of three.
Henry Eckford vs. Exercise, second nines, return game.
Star (of Brooklyn) vs. Gotham (of New-York).
Enterprise vs. Charter Oak.

Report of the New-York Chamber of Commerce for the Years 1861-62.

We are indebted to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce for an early copy of the Annual Report, which will be found unusually interesting and suggestive. We are glad to find that it is proposed to extend, in various appropriate ways, the practical influence of this corporation to the mercantile classes of the Metropolis. The increased powers of the Arbitration Committee, under the recent action of the State Legislature, are attracting attention, and this mode of avoiding litigation and adjusting disputed points of law and custom, has the obvious advantage of saving the expense and avoiding the delay attendant on proceedings before the regular courts of law. One of the new features of the report is a very lucidly arranged catalogue of the extensive library which the Chamber of Commerce has purchased, and which, in consequence of the new duties and responsibilities devolving on the Arbitration Committee, is proposed to be greatly extended during the present year. In addition to the usual trade reports, the volume contains some very interesting tables from the last census returns, comprising a full view of the manufacturing industry of the City and State of New-York, with the large increase which has been realized since the National census of 1850 and the State census of 1855. At present it appears that the State of New-York produces about 20 per cent. of the manufactures of the whole country, more than two hundred thousand of her population being actively engaged in this department of industrial enterprise.

Washington Market Cemetery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some four years since, the writer of this offered, through the columns of the *Courier and Enquirer*, to bury both Boards of the Common Council, at a less expense to the City than had just been paid to bury one, viz.: over $1,000, and put them in a place fit and proper, with a guarantee that they should not be disturbed—the place to be the dirt heap at the West Washington Market—then containing over 12,000 cart-loads. It is lucky the offer was not accepted, as it appears that yesterday it was decided to have it removed, on motion of the Mayor in the Board of Health. So perish our *ancient dirt* marks. G. W. B. F.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 1, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on July 25	237	181	418
Admitted to Aug. 1	31	19	50
Discharged, cured or relieved	43	8	51
Died	1	4	5
Remaining at date	224	188	412

Males, 388; females, 24.

CHANGE IN TIME.—A change in the time of the local trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company will take effect on Tuesday, 5th instant, (to-morrow.)

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, a lad, named Thomas Meehan, residing at No. 217 East Twelfth-street, was instantly killed in Wells' ship-yard, at the foot of Seventh-street. He was climbing up some logs of wood, two of which fell upon and crushed him. The body was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house and the Coroner notified.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young man, named J. F. Walsh, while bathing at the foot of Fifty-seventh-st., North River, at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, was drowned. The body was not recovered.

COUNTERFEITS IN CIRCULATION.—Counterfeit threes on the Croton River Bank, Putnam County, N. Y.; fives on the Atlantic Bank, New-York City and fives on the Commercial Bank of Glenn's Falls were in circulation Saturday night, but up to 11 o'clock no arrests had been made for passing them.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ITEMS.—At an early hour Saturday morning, a bed caught fire from a lamp in a house at the rear of No. 663 Myrtle-avenue, occupied by Mrs. Delia Hackett. The inmates of the house were all asleep at the time, and before the fire was discovered, one of two children sleeping in the bed was seriously burned. The fire, when discovered, was speedily extinguished.... The street lamps are not lighted now on nights when the almanacs indicate that the moon is to shine. People whose business or pleasure requires them to be out late are again beginning to carry arms for self-protection, and housekeepers begin to tremble. More houses were robbed during the last week than in any four weeks during the last three years. The whole reserve Police force in the city has been ordered on duty every night.... A portion of the wall of School-house No. 17, in North Fifth-street, fell to the ground on Friday night last. The building is being enlarged, and a portion of one of the sides was left so exposed that it gave way and fell.... The body of an infant was taken out of the East River yesterday, at the foot of Main-street.... A woman was prostrated by the heat Saturday, while walking through Nassau-street.... John Freeman, charged with stealing a gold watch from Mr. Stoutenburgh, at Coney Island, was on Saturday committed in full by Justice Perry to answer the charge.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—The police yesterday commenced the work of arresting deserters in this city, and a large number were turned over to the military authorities. Among those arrested was Frederick J. Burns, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, who has been absent since the memorable fight at Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The officer found him playing upon a piano in a lager-bier saloon on Myrtle-avenue, and he expressed much surprise at being arrested. The police have the names of several hundred who commenced running at Bull Run and did not stop until they reached New-York. They will all be arrested now and sent back, and no pliant judges will be permitted to interfere in the execution of the order.

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT TO OBTAIN RECRUITS FOR THE EMPIRE BRIGADE.—Charles L. Frothingham, "First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant of the New-York Seventh Regiment, and late Quartermaster of the Fifth New-York Cavalry," in an advertisement for recruits for Company E, Third Regiment, Spinola's Empire Brigade, makes the following appeal: "This will be the first regiment in the field from New-York, and it is earnestly hoped that the young men of New-York and vicinity will come forward and join a company, under experienced officers, to put down this wicked rebellion, *which has been brought about by such men as Wendell Phillips, Horace Greely, Henry Ward Beecher, and a host of other abolition traitors.*"

MORTALITY.—There were 160 deaths in this city during last week—twenty of which were soldiers in the hospitals—from the following causes: Casualty, trismus, delirium tremens, unknown, thrush, dysentery, remittent fever, measles, erysipelas, burns, cirrhosis, 1 each; old age, tuberculosis, apoplexy, whooping cough, drowned, cholera morbus, 2 each; bronchitis, disease of the heart, dropsy, congestion of the lungs, teething, small-pox, sunstroke, 3 each; premature birth, typhoid fever, inflammation of the stomach, diphtheria, 4 each; hydrocephalus, 5; debility, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 8; inflammation of the brain, 9; convulsions, 14; diarrhœa, 11; consumption, 15; cholera infantum, 27. Ninety-eight of those who died were under 5; 70 were under 1 year old. Males, 90; females, 70.

STABBING AFFRAY.—In a fight that came off at the corner of Orange and Fulton streets, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, George Brown, Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 3, was seriously stabbed by Gustave Schumann, who also slightly wounded another of the party. Schumann keeps a lager-bier saloon at the above-named place, and a party of men were creating a disturbance in front of it, and his ordering them away brought on a [illegible] arrested and committed for examination.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—While a man named Davis, a clerk in a store on Pearl-street, New-York, was passing through Washington-street, at about 10 o'clock Saturday night, accompanied by a lady, a party of roughs ran against them, and while one made an indecent assault upon the lady, another robbed young Davis of a watch. They succeeded in making good their escape before assistance could be obtained.

PECULIARLY FRENCH.—A young French miss, named Leanora De Lattre, attempted to commit suicide Saturday evening by jumping into the East River at the foot of South Eleventh-street. She was rescued, taken to the Forty-fifth Precinct Station to dry, and then taken to her friends in New-York.

BURNING ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, a girl seven years of age, named Catharine Maloy, and residing at the corner of Congress and Hicks streets, was seriously injured by her clothes taking fire from a bonfire in the street where she was playing with some companions.

DROWNED.—A son of Truman Brown, of Adelphi-street, at school in New-Hampshire, was accidentally drowned a few days since. The deceased was about 17 years of age.

DROWNED.—A colored boy, 17 years old, named Reuben Ovington, was drowned on Saturday while bathing in Newtown Creek. The body was recovered and an inquest held.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 2, 1862.

$7,000	U. S. 6s '81..Con.	98¾	$3,000	T. H. & Alt. 1st m.	107½
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Con.	85½	3,000	Tol. & Wa. 2d m.	66½
1,000	U. S. 6s 1868	96½	20	Amer. Ex. Bank	89½
500	Tres. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes....small	103	118,000	American Gold	115
25,000	do	102¾	30,000	do	115⅛
500	do....indorsed	101	150	Pacific Mail S. Co.	111
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	53	50	do....s60	110½
3,000	do	52½	150	do....s30	111
5,000	N. C. State 6s	67	75	do	111¼
7,000	Mo. State 6s	45	100	Franklinite Steel C.	5
4,000	Cal. State 7s	98¾	5	N. Y. Cen. R....opg	90
4,000	Va. State 6s....s60	55	200	do....opg	89½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	20	do....c	89½
4,000	E. R. R. 3 m. b. '83	99½	70	do....opg	89¾
10,000	do....s30	98½	25	Erie Railway	33½
7,000	E. R. R. 4th m. b.	89½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	56½
1,000	H. R. 2d S. F. bs.	105½	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25
3,000	Har. 3d m. b.	88	100	do	24½
12,000	Mich. So. 2d m. b.	81	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	21½
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. b.	88½	20	Gal. & Chicago R.	68
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d m.	85	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	46⅝
3,000	Chi. & N. W. s. f. b.	47	107	Chic. & R. I. R.	63½
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	27	20	do	63
2,000	Gal. & C. 1st. ex I.	102½	300	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	31½
5,000	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. 2d m.	70	25	Panama R....s60	132
			25	do....c.	135½

MONDAY, Aug. 4—A. M.

A very active Foreign Trade was done at New-York the past week, and the Export movement of Domestic Produce is still going forward on a large scale. Since Thursday, July 31, the closing day of the late Tariff, there is less activity at the Custom-house, and the Import entries of the present month are not expected to be so heavy as in July. We believe it will be found, however that the difference, for the first month or two under the new Tariff, will be less than is now generally looked for. The withdrawals from Bond of the previous importation will, of course, be greatly reduced.

The figures of the Foreign Trade of the week are nearly equally divided between the Import Entries and Export Clearances, $5,142,000 of the former and $4,882,000 of the latter, of which only $748,000 was in Specie. The unusual figure of $4,134,000 of Domestic Produce is due in part to the large cargo of the *Great Eastern*, cleared on Saturday week. But with this exception, the clearances for the succeeding return will be nearly as active. The Foreign arrivals during the week brought in about 3,100 emigrant passengers from Ireland and Germany, and we learn from some of the steamship lines that the prospect is good for a continuance of this trade through the remainder of the Summer and Fall months. The presence and labor of these people will be most welcome, at the present time, and their labor well rewarded, whether in the field, the workshop, or in domestic service. The reported unfavorable crop prospects in Ireland will probably accelerate the movement.

The Shipping, Canal and Railway interests are fully employed, and at profitable rates. Looking at the results in the port and State of New-York alone, without going further West, no one could imagine the country in a condition of War, but for the presence of recruiting in our midst. The tolls paid to the State for the use of the New-York Canals, promise to reach $5,500,000 for the season of navigation. The freights paid to Canal forwarders will scarcely be less than $12,500,000. The New-York Central Road will earn $9,000,000 and the Erie $7,000,000 for their fiscal year. We thus have the vast sum of *thirty-four million of dollars*, paid out for the use and labor of these three great public works, in the business of transportation for a single year; to which are to be added the Ocean freights paid to American shipping out of this port for carrying *out to Foreign markets* the mere surplus of the Agriculture of the Great West. Under the ordinary circumstances of the nation, this vast trade, and the thrice bountiful crops which insure its continuance, could not fail to be productive of the most buoyant sense of prosperity, not to say of speculation. As it is, the movement, with its rewards to labor, to private and corporate capital, and to the revenues of the State, (equal to 20 ℘ cent. upon the Canal Debt of New York,) should go far to dispel the gloom or depression which was cast over the public mind by the temporary failure of our Army before Richmond. That it has not already done so, is owing, perhaps, to an impaired confidence in some of our Military Commanders—the tendency of popular opinion in all countries being to judge these by their successes or failures in the field—rather than to any distrust in the bravery and endurance of the Army, or the prompt and generous provision and management of the Commissariat and the departments of Ordnance and Equipment. That this confidence has *not* been so far weakened as to forbid its early restoration, we fully believe, and reporting for the Stock Exchange and Wall-street, we may add that near the close of the week there was a gradually returning sense not only of the security, but of the effective and offensive ability of the armies in Virginia. The result is now in the hands of Gens. McClellan and Pope, in the field, and of their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Halleck, at Washington.

The ultimate decline in the price of Gold last week was 2 ℘ cent.; that is, from 117¾ on Saturday week to 115¾ on Saturday last. The lowest point of the week was 114¼ ℘ cent., from which there was a recovery to 116 ℘ cent., and a subsequent decline to 115@115½ ℘ cent. The Foreign Exchanges followed in the same proportion, the relative rates being, if anything, rather weaker for the packets on Wednesday and Saturday. The final quotation was 126½ on London, and f.4.42½ to the dollar on Paris. The price of Money to the Brokers was more general at 5 ℘ [illegible] amount of $[illegible] into the Treasury, on an interest of 4 ℘ cent. The 12 months' Certificates of Indebtedness improved at the close of the week to [illegible] ℘ cent. On Saturday a letter was received from Secretary Chase, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, to the effect that the interest upon these Certificates, as upon the other Public Debt of the United States, will be paid in Specie, though not until they are redeemed at maturity, or voluntarily converted by holders into the 6 ℘ cent. Stock of the United States, as they may be at any time.

The Customs Duties at New-York amounted to $2,120,000, of which $1,340,000 went into the July account, making the sum total of that month at New-York $7,200,000, and at all the ports of the United States about $9,000,000, against $6,000,000 in June. The payments were all made in United States Notes of the Custom-house issue, leaving outstanding of this issue, about $[illegible]000 on the first of the present month, viz.:

Outstanding, May 29	$[illegible]
Exchange for 7.30 ℘ cents	[illegible]
Balance for Customs	[illegible]
Customs in June and July	[illegible]
Outstanding, Aug. 1	[illegible]

The price of these Notes closed on Saturday at 105½ ℘ cent.

The Banks of this City have accumulated no less a sum than $135,115,000 in private deposits and country bank balances. This is an increase of $5,995,000 over Saturday week. The average line of Deposits for the week, to be returned this afternoon, will be about $[illegible]. The Specie line will average about $[illegible]. The Banks hold on Saturday $34,260,000 against $33,482,000 on Saturday week. There will be an increase in the average of Loans and Discounts also, but not in proportion to the accumulation of Deposits; the Banks holding a large amount of unemployed United States Notes of the ordinary legal tender issue.

The speculation upon the Stock Exchange through the week was at no time very active, and the dealings on Saturday were especially dull. The nervous susceptibilities of the public feeling in regard to the military situation in Virginia, together with various and, for the most part, groundless unfavorable rumors respecting the movements on James River, induced some of the speculators to sell short, even after the receipt by the English news dissipating all fear of intervention; but these operations were not sufficiently large or confident to make any material changes in price, and at the close of the week, contracts on time were few in number, and cash sales light. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK:

New 6 ℘ ct. Stock of U. S. of '81	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Tennessees	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]

The following were the last bids for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Commerce	[illegible]
Merchants'	[illegible]	Commerce Scrip Stock	[illegible]
Mechanics'	103½	American Exchange	[illegible]
America	106½	Pacific	[illegible]
Phenix	100	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	Hanover	[illegible]
State of New-York	90	Metropolitan	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

New-York Cen. 6s	105	I. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
New-York Cen. 7s, '76	105½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, conv.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	[illegible]	Han. & St. Joseph	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	[illegible]	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	[illegible]	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1sts, '77	[illegible]	Tol. & Wabash seconds	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f.	[illegible]	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch'n firsts	[illegible]
Hudson thirds '75	[illegible]	Gal. & C. 1sts, ex. int.	[illegible]
Harlem thirds	[illegible]	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	81	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	[illegible]	N. J. Central seconds	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. '75	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
T. H. & Alt. firsts	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	[illegible]
T. H. & Alt. seconds	[illegible]		

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $5,149,933, against $1,483,656 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $4,134,[illegible] against $2,068,966 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $748,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for six months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	$[illegible]
Add five weeks since July 1	18,810,000
Total to date, 1862	$[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	17,[illegible]

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1862	$[illegible]
Add five weeks since July 1	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	$[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Decrease since Jan. 1	$[illegible]

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to June 30 were	$[illegible]
Add five weeks since July 1	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	$[illegible]
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

Among the General Imports of the last week, we find 2,809 bales of Cotton, of the value of $162,186, and the week before about the same amount. The valuation ℘ bale, it will be discovered, is very low, compared with the current price of Gulf or Upland bales in this market. Some of the Cotton is in light bales, from the East Indies, but most of it comes through Matamoras, (Mexico,) Nassau and Havana, and though entered as Foreign Cotton, and at the low value at the place of shipment, it is undoubtedly Gulf Cotton smuggled through Mexico, in every variety of packages, or by running the blockade through the British West India port of Nassau, or the Spanish port of Havana. Week before last a parcel of 314 bales, (of light weight,) Peruvian grown Cotton, was received here via Aspinwall, and reexported on Wednesday last, on the steamship *Persia*, for Liverpool. The civil war and the blockade have thus given rise to a good many freaks in the trade of the great staple. Last week the price in this market fell from 48 to 40 cents, and suddenly returned to 50 cents, the highest point of the season; $50 ℘ bale fluctuation in a single week! We also hear from the other side of $50 ℘ bale profit in a week, between Liverpool and Havre.

Mr. George W. Ogston, Foreign Exchange Broker, has removed his office to No. 16 Exchange-place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

[illegible] published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars per year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Four Lovers—Three Fat [illegible]—The Writer and the [illegible].

WALLACK'S—The Octoroon—Lord [illegible].

WINTER GARDEN—A Husband for an Officer—Grand Opera—The Vermont Wool-dealer—The Irish Lion—[illegible] Bros.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

[illegible] GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Songs, Dances and Pantomimes.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whales, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Mechanics—No. [illegible] Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac informs us of a movement of considerable importance, attended with entire success. Six hundred of our men crossed the river on Friday afternoon, and destroyed the houses and woods on the opposite shore, which had afforded protection to the rebels in their recent foray, and especially at the point from which the rebels shelled our shipping and camps on Thursday night. Not a man was lost in the operation.

It will be seen by the letter of our Special Correspondent with the army of the Potomac, that the recent midnight demonstration of the rebels was not unsuspected, as we were led to believe from the tenor of the first dispatch. On the contrary, ample preparations had been made for precisely just such an emergency, and the rebels were met almost immediately with such a shower of 20 and 30-pounder shells, that they were glad enough to beat a hasty retreat.

Gen. HALLECK, according to the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has recently defined his position with regard to certain matters of importance. He stated to certain prominent citizens of Ohio, and authorized them to make use of the statement as they chose, that he was and had been in favor of a thorough confiscation of all the property of rebels, slaves, &c., included. He explained that order No. 3 was intended, in spirit, to apply to anybody, blacks or whites; that his theory was that no men not having military business with the army, should be allowed to be about it, and that it was with the sole purpose of keeping military operations as secret as possible that the order was issued. He stated that he had issued orders to MCCLELLAN to impress and use all the negroes he could get in any way in which he can make them useful, and that he was to pay no attention as to whether they were slaves or free, or whether the slaves of Union or rebel masters. These questions belong to the civil law; but as the rebels had brought on the war, military men had no business with and would not consider them.

Gen. MCCLELLAN recently telegraphed to Washington that he could not get milk for sick soldiers, that the Secessionists would not furnish it, and that Union men charge high prices. Gen. HALLECK telegraphed back: "If Secessionists won't furnish milk, seize their cows and milk them yourselves. Have military board to fix the price at which Unionists shall sell, and if they refuse to take that price, seize from them also."

Intelligence from the advance of Gen. POPE's command states that no enemy in force has been discovered between Culpepper and Gordonsville; but it is supposed that strong intrenchments are being constructed at the latter place by the rebels. Our troops are represented to be in the highest spirits, and confident of complete success when they shall meet the foe. Gen. POPE was received by his army in the most enthusiastic manner.

We receive, by way of Memphis, what purports to be the arrangement decided upon by the rebel military leaders for the future conduct of the campaign on their part. It does not differ materially from the programme as it has reached us through other channels. The prominent feature of the plan is the dropping of the defensive, and assuming the offensive to the extent of an invasion of the North, at three different points—from Cumberland or Williamsport into Pennsylvania; from Louisville and Cincinnati into Indiana and Ohio; and from Paducah and Cairo into Illinois. Washington is, of course, to be captured, as a preliminary to all this, for which purpose a special column of 200,000 picked troops from Richmond will be hurled upon it; while MCCLELLAN is to be cut off from supplies and reinforcements by the obstruction of the James River. A very pretty plan on paper, and one which will work to admiration, if nobody interferes with it.

The British propeller *Memphis*, about 800 tons burden, loaded with 1,575 bales of Sea Island cotton, was brought into this port yesterday afternoon as a prize, she having been captured off Charleston Bar by the United States steamer *Magnolia*, while attempting to run the blockade. She had previously run the blockade into Charleston harbor with a cargo of ammunition.

Lieut. GUSTAVUS TAFEL, of the Ninth Ohio (First German) Regiment, appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio (Fourth German) Regiment, arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday night. He left the Third Brigade of Gen. THOMAS' Division, under command of Col. R. L. MCCOOK, at Jackson's Ford, on the Tennessee River, Saturday last. BOB MCCOOK's "bully Dutchmen" were in fine condition. Col. MCCOOK was sick, being badly pulled down by camp dysentery. The reports of an immense destruction by guerrillas of Government property at Florence, Ala., were entirely without foundation in fact. A squad of rebels had burned some cotton near Waterloo. The steamer reported burned on the Tennessee River is safe, Lieut. TAFEL coming down on her.

A report that four hundred guerrillas were about to attack Parkersburgh, Va., caused a great excitement in that town on Monday last. The rumor proved entirely unfounded, but the citizens were so much excited and so confident of an attack that they tore up the flooring of the bridge across Little Kanawha, and planted a cannon at the Parkersburgh end of the structure. A meeting of the City Council was held, and a Committee of three appointed, consisting of two Secessionists and one Union man, to go out with a flag of truce, meet the rebels and prevail upon them not to destroy the town. The money in the Bank was taken out and removed to Marietta, and was not brought back till 3 o'clock on Tuesday. During the whole of Monday people were rushing wildly through the streets, on foot and on horseback, armed with all sorts of weapons. Hundreds of persons fled to the hills adjoining the town, and many crossed the river into Ohio.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Thursday last pronounces false the report of a rebel raid on Russelville, Ky. "The only disturbance was a street fight—but there were no guerrillas there, nor had there been. Mr. BASSETT, the telegraph operator was, to some extent, engaged in the difficulty, and left the town; consequently no dispatches could be transmitted. We received by last night's mail the proceedings of a rousing Union meeting held in Russelville on Monday, the day before the reported capture, and there was then no fear of a raid."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writes from Huntsville, Ala., under date of July 28, that Gen. BUELL now proclaims distinctly that no slave shall be rendered up until the party claiming takes the oath of allegiance.

We had five arrivals, on Saturday morning, from New-Orleans, which brought, collectively, 3,421 hhds. sugar, 153 bbls. sugar, 24 bbls. varnish, 8 bbls. turpentine, 1,645 bbls. resin, 236 bales cotton, 101 bales moss, 6,000 staves, 231 bbls. molasses, and 9 cases merchandise. The news is no later than had been previously received.

The war meeting in Cincinnati, on Thursday night, was a greater success than the most sanguine of its originators could have anticipated. The whole city was alive with excitement long before sunset; business, to a great extent, was suspended, and amid the ringing of bells and the waving of flags, the people wended their way to the place of meeting. The crowd could only have been measured by acres.

Commodore DAVIS' fleet has been moved up to the mouth of the Yazoo, to all intents abandoning the siege of Vicksburgh, for the present at least.

A rebel Captain named OWSLEY, from PRICE's army, was arrested on Thursday, by order of Col. BRUCE, at Bowling Green, Ky., sent up to Louisville and confined in the Military Prison. He boasted that he had been lurking about Louisville for two months, and seemed to be indifferent as to his fate. In conversations with persons on the train he said that Gen. PRICE had crossed the Mississippi at White River, on the 15th ult., with fifteen thousand men, and that he is now in Missouri or on the way there. VAN DORN, he says, is at Vicksburgh, JEFF. THOMPSON at Grenada, Miss., with ten thousand undisciplined troops, BEAUREGARD at Richmond, and BRECKINRIDGE and BRAGG at Chattanooga, with one hundred and sixty thousand men.

GENERAL NEWS.

One of the steamboats on the line between Portland and St. John has been taken off by Government order for war purposes.

In the District Court, Philadelphia, on Friday, Judge CADWALADER decided to set aside the sale of the cargo of the prize-steamer *Cumbria*, which took place about a week ago. Application has been made by the District-Attorney to set aside the sale so far as related to the dry-goods, on the ground that the sale had not taken place where the goods could be properly examined; that no opportunity had been given to purchasers to make necessary examination, and that there had not been a proper sampling of the goods. After the Judge had examined into the character of the sale generally, he came to the conclusion that it ought to be set aside, and that before a resale of the goods should take place, Commissioners should be appointed to examine the goods, and to average them for the sale. It seems that the sale of the cargo took place in a store near Water and Arch streets, which is imperfectly lighted, and that there was not a proper arrangement of the goods.

The U. S. frigate *Wabash* left Philadelphia for Port Royal on Friday.

Twelve or fourteen of the young men of the Shaker community at Canterbury, N. H., have gone to the war. That is doing pretty well for non-combatants.

There are now between 1,700 and 1,800 guests at the three principal Saratoga hotels, viz.: the States, the Congress and Union Halls.

On Wednesday morning last, about 10 o'clock, the way-train bound West came in collision with the way-train going East over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, between Oakland and Cranberry Summit. WM. DONALDSON, JOHN HORNE, of Eminence, Ky., and a Mr. RAY, of Moscow, O., drovers, who were sitting in the fourth car from the engine of the Eastern bound train, were killed almost instantly, and another man, also a drover, was so badly injured that it is thought he cannot survive. There were a couple of truck wheels in the car occupied by the drovers, and it is supposed that when the collision occurred these were the cause of the horribly fatal result, as the men were crushed beneath the heavy weight of the wheels.

Counterfeit 24-cent postage stamps have appeared at Portland. Unlike the genuine, they have no figures in the corner, and the words "U. S. Postage, Twenty-four Cents," instead of being part above and part below the head, form a circle about it. The face is broader than in the genuine.

Saturday was an extremely dull day at the Stock Exchange. Only one session of the Board was held, and but little business done. Gold closed 115½@115¾; New-York Central 90 per cent. The shipments of Gold by Saturday's steamers amount to $375,000, for the whole week $748,000.

Flour was quiet, on Saturday, and prices declined slightly. Wheat was a shade lower, yet not very active. Corn was in brisk demand, but was rather cheaper. Moderate transactions were reported in Groceries, Oils and Provisions, at essentially unaltered rates. Hay, Hops, Fish, Leather, Timothy Seed, Tallow and Whisky were in fair request. Spirits Turpentine advanced materially. The Freight engagements were moderate; rates steady. There were 458 vessels, of all classes, in port.

MISSOURI.—There are signs of troubles again in Southern Missouri. Gen. PRICE, with that part of his troops which he took to Corinth, crossed the Mississippi into Arkansas a few weeks ago; and part of his forces is reported to be again on the southern border of Missouri. We have but one or two small bodies of troops in that vicinity—a few regiments at the historic town of Springfield, and a few near the northern border of the Indian Territory. These latter, as will be seen by the letter of our Leavenworth correspondent given this morning, have, for some reason or other, after penetrating far down among the Indian Nations, been again ordered back to Fort Scott, in Kansas.

PRICE may now be said to have a comparatively clear field before him, as far up as the Missouri River. Notwithstanding his ravages in that section last year, the crops there have been heavy this summer, and PRICE's horde will reach there just as they are reaped, and will find abundant supplies of all kinds. It is, doubtless, squads of his men who are appearing as guerrillas in different parts of the State, and stirring up the people to prepare for his advent.

It is to be hoped we will not need to send any part of our troops, now so much needed in Tennessee, back into Missouri to perform again such a series of campaigns in pursuit of PRICE as we had to do last summer. Missouri ought now to be able to take care of itself. Gov. GAMBLE has called out all the militia of the State for active service; and we are glad that he is pushing the matter unflinchingly, and in spite of all obstacles. We hope that he will, as rapidly as possible, throw a force down to Springfield sufficient to block the path of Gen. PRICE at once, and show him that the invasion of Missouri is impossible before he begins it.

The Future of the War—The Government and the People.

There is very great danger that the Union cause will be utterly ruined by the half-way measures of the Government. While the country demands that the rebellion shall be crushed, the Government seems content with preventing or postponing its triumph. We have gone on the principle that it would die out of itself,—that every day's delay was equivalent to a Union victory,—and that so long as Washington was not captured and the Army of the Potomac was "safe," the progress of the war was satisfactory. Our Government has been acting on the defensive from the beginning. We have governed our conduct by the conduct of the enemy. When they have increased their numbers we have increased ours. When theirs were supposed to be exaggerated we have stopped recruiting. Thirty days have elapsed since they drove back our army in front of Richmond, and satisfied the country that they outnumbered us two to one. From that day to this every railroad in the South has been swelling the numbers of their army,—thousands and tens of thousands already organized, armed and in readiness for action, pouring in from every part of the Southern States, until now no one doubts that they have a force in Richmond three times as great as we can bring against them.

And to meet the overwhelming danger which such a state of things involves, our Government is relying, with calm complacency, on the slow process of enlisting 300,000 volunteers,—not one-third of whom are yet enrolled, and not half of whom can possibly reach the field before the rebels will force upon us a sharp and decisive action. Our Government is always just too late. The President is apparently so fearful of doing something rash, that he does nothing in time to be of service. If he had ordered a draft of a million men a month ago, enough could now have been in the field to drive the rebels from Richmond, and enough more would have been in readiness to chase them to the Gulf. If this war is to go on with any hope of success, *the country must resort to a draft of militia, and that immediately*. Either the war must be abandoned or the full power of the country must be put forth to end it. Delay is fatal to the Union cause. Every day's reliance on volunteering renders a draft less feasible, and, by wearying the patience of the people, renders the prosecution of the war more difficult. The resources of the North are inexhaustible, but the patience and faith of the people are not. The last year's efforts, enormous and costly in blood and treasure as they have been, are looked upon as nearly wasted. The rebellion is no nearer its end than it seemed to be six months ago. Indeed, so far as we can judge from appearances, the South is more united, more determined and more powerful now than it was then. Our strength, it is true, is scarcely touched,—but the confidence and courage of the people have been sorely tried.

Our Government should understand that this must be a short war, if it is to be successful. The people will tire of a long contest, fruitless of results and fertile only in carnage and disaster. They will put forth every possible effort to crush rebellion. They will give freely, as they have given already, of men and money for the prosecution of the war. They will submit to loss of property, to paralysis of business, to sacrifice of life, to heavy taxes, to whatever else the Government may require at their hands—if they can only feel that all these sacrifices contribute to the salvation of the Republic and the preservation of the Union. But they will not tolerate imbecility, indecision, or a half-hearted prosecution of the war which costs them so dearly. They demand energy, vigor, the rapid concentration and effective use of the gigantic resources which they devote to the public service. If they can have this and see its *fruits*, there is no end to the sacrifices they will make. It has been common to complain of the comparative lack of earnestness in the war, among the Northern people. They are said to be less eager, less determined, less desperate than the people of the Southern States. To a certain extent this is true. They have a solid Government to lean upon and are, naturally, therefore, less self-reliant, less eagerly enlisted as individuals in the prosecution of the war, than if their task were to tear down established authority and plant a new Government upon its ruins. But the loyal people of the country have never lacked earnestness, nor courage, nor a willingness to make sacrifices in the prosecution of this war. The trouble has been with the Government, which must always take the lead, and which can always give shape and force to the public sentiment, in such emergencies. If, at the very outset of the war, the President had called for a million men, or drafted two million, to sweep rebellion from the land, they would have been forthcoming instantly, and would have rushed with eager alacrity to the contest. The people must see a willingness on the part of the Government to *use* the power they wield, or they will gradually come to hesitate about confiding it to halting or distrustful hands. The chosen leaders must have confidence in themselves, if they would inspire confidence and courage in the people. No one distrusts President LINCOLN's patriotism, his thorough honesty of purpose, or his sincere and profound desire to see the rebellion closed and the Union restored. But good wishes will not effect this end. Kindness of heart, integrity of intention, the most careful conscientiousness in the performance of every duty, are not enough for such a crisis. They can never carry a nation through such terrible trials as beset this Republic. Very often, indeed, they are hindrances rather than helps in such emergencies. What the nation needs is *strength*—not scruples. What our people want is a lion heart and an iron arm, to wield their power and aim the blow they are eager to strike. It is no time for nice casuistry,—for over-cautious and refined distinctions,—nor for halting and irresolute councils. We are waging war with the most gigantic and powerful rebellion the world ever saw. We must *make* it war, and such a war as the nature of the case requires, if we expect success. And for that we need rulers who are not afraid of war,—and who know how to touch the war spirit of the mighty people whose destiny is committed to their hands.

The time has come which is to decide the fate of this rebellion and of this Union. If the war is to be prosecuted for the year to come as it has been for the year past, the success of the rebellion is a foregone conclusion. We can never crush it by the policy thus far pursued, or with the means thus far employed. We must have larger armies, bolder councils, and better leaders. We must anticipate the movements of the enemy, and not be content to await their development. We must have larger armies in the field than he can bring, and we must hurl their force against him wherever it will be the most effective. In addition to the 300,000 volunteers already called for, and without waiting for their response, *the President should order a draft of a million men in the Northern States*,—to be organized, armed, officered, and disciplined for instant service wherever and whenever they may be needed. Then, in case of a repulse like that of MCCLELLAN in front of Richmond, we should not need two or three months of slow, costly and doubtful recruiting to replenish our wasted ranks and bring forward reinforcements that are absolutely required as soon as lightning can summon and steam can bring them. The whole North should be converted into a vast arsenal of men and munitions of war, from which could be hurled, with the suddenness and force of thunderbolts, as many separate armies as emergencies may require. Let the Government at once take steps for such a development and concentration of the National strength, and then let them see to it that men are placed in command who know how to wield it, and have the high, calm, instructed self-confidence which is absolutely essential to high command, and the war can be pushed to a speedy and successful close. But if we are to go on hereafter, as we have been going on heretofore, it needs no prophet to predict that discouragement, disaster and disgrace are the inevitable portion of our Republic.

The Union Prescribed For by Dr. Vallandigham.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has hopes that the Union will be restored, and has so informed his constituents in a recent speech. We are sure our readers will rejoice and take courage. But Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is not too sanguine. He sees that it will take some time and some labor, that something has got to be done before that goal is reached. And what do our readers suppose it is that must be done to attain that end? Fill up the last call for volunteers? Take Richmond? Destroy Stonewall JACKSON? Make Vicksburgh an inland town? Hang JEFF. DAVIS? Overrun all the Gulf States? Break down the military despotism which now rules over them? Emancipate the negroes? Carry out the confiscation act? Adopt a more stringent military policy or a more lenient one? None of all these things are necessary in the view of the Ohio patriot. The one thing needful is far different. It is not anything to be done in the military way. Labor and money spent in raising armies and training soldiers and preparing munitions of war are all thrown away, he thinks. Nor is it anything to be done in rebeldom. Things are all right there, you see. There is nothing there which interferes with the restoration of the Union. Take Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's word for that. We all who desire that restoration, must cease at once all these mistaken efforts which we are making, and, following the advice of this wise and honest statesman, turn our attention to "annihilating the Northern Abolition Party," for this he assures us is the only way to a restoration of the Union. Let us see to it that the Republican-Union ticket which is to be nominated at Syracuse, is defeated. Let us elect FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, or Governor, or United States Senator. Let us all take the *Journal of Commerce*, and none of us read the TIMES, or the *Tribune*, or the *World*, or the *Evening Post*, or the *Independent*, or the *Commercial Advertiser*. Let us see to it that no one shall be appointed in the Custom-houses or the Navy-yards who does not spell negro with two g's. Above all, let us read all Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's speeches, and by all means keep him in Congress instead of in Fort Lafayette. A steady course of such treatment will inevitably annihilate the Republican Party, for this is what Mr. VALLANDIGHAM means by the "Northern Abolition Party," and this annihilated, the way is clear, in his view, for the restoration of the Union.

We cannot think it speaks well for the acumen of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM's constituents that he should make such a suggestion as this to them. It would seem that, if they had the ordinary intelligence of white men, they would see plainly that this course is no means toward the restoration of the old Union, but only to the extension over the North of that military despotism which now holds the South in its iron grasp. No doubt if our people want to be trodden under foot by these barbarian slavedrivers—if they wish to see JEFF. DAVIS in the White House, and those who have cherished and held dear the principles of our Fathers, and the rights of man, driven out of the land, or given over to imprisonment and death—if they wish to see such a restoration of the Union as that, then they will do well to follow the advice of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM. We doubt whether even his *constituents* wish such a restoration, or would follow such advice. Anywhere else such a suggestion would only lead those who heard it to the unanimous expression of the opinion that the worst kind of gammon is Vallandi-gammon.

The Great National Navy-Yard—Philadelphia or New-London?

The necessity of giving the navy a new life was strongly borne in upon the mind of Congress at the late session. It resolved to appropriate money to establish a new naval depository, workshop and station, at some convenient point, where all the material of maritime warfare might be easily aggregated; and where the machinery for realizing the most gigantic plans of engineering and architectural invention might be erected. The purpose, in brief, was to create an American Woolwich and Chatham at one legislative blow.

Informed of the designs of the Naval Committees, Philadelphia, never modestly reluctant to gobble up the good things of Government, determined, by a shrewd *tour-de-force*, to gather this particular good thing to itself. With sagacious munificence and public spirit, it hastened to present to Government League Island, a tract in the Delaware River, near the city, as a fit location for New-Woolwich; a donation which Congress, guileless and confiding, accepted with every expression of gratitude. The case seemed settled in favor of Philadelphia, when two more northerly competitors threw fresh vigor into their efforts to defeat their crafty rival. These were New-London and Newport. The case they jointly made against the Quaker City was strong. *Philadelphia is no place for* navy-yard or station. An inland town, the approach from the sea is tedious and difficult at the best of times, while in Winter navigation is almost destroyed by the ice, which in severe weather is frozen solid for miles below the city. A narrow stream, deficient in searoom, and where for a first-rate vessel to anchor is to stop navigation—the Delaware at Philadelphia is the horror of our naval officers, who are preparing to protest in a body against the establishment of the main station at that point. And unhappily for our ambitious neighbor, the products of her present yard have not been such as to render the employment of her skill indispensable. Nearly all of the conspicuous failures in the construction of naval vessels are to be credited to her, while her successful works have been few. These matters constitute a very ill-looking case for Philadelphia.

For New-London a much better one is made out. The harbors in the vicinity of the Connecticut town are among the finest in the world. Land-locked, yet capacious enough to hold the shipping of both hemispheres, they are, nevertheless, easy of access, no prevailing wind, as at Newport, baffling the mariner in his effort to sail or enter with safety. Our nautical authorities have from the earliest times looked upon the waters of New-London and Gardiner's Bay as in all respects perfect havens—convenient, accessible and safe. In 1790, the Commissioners of the Navy Department fixed upon New-London as the proper location for the one National Navy-yard—the country then projected but one—and it would no doubt have been chosen, had not local greed and jealousy grown furious after the patronage, compelling Congress to distribute it between New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk. No ice ever obstructs the entrance to those waters; the bottom affords the finest anchorage; in an hour after weighing anchor the steam-frigate will be at sea. The local facilities for a great workshop are no less striking. With the exception of the New-Jersey Franklinite, the finest iron ores of America are found in Connecticut—ores to furnish the metal for machinery, and those iron sheathes which our navy hereafter is to wear about the world. All the material of the forest and the mine required for naval construction, may be obtained from the Connecticut River or from New-York.

These favors of sea and land thus heaped by nature and enterprise upon the Connecticut port must plead strongly in its favor with the commission. Of course, the League Island dodge of the Philadelphians will not be permitted to influence the decision. The institution to be created is for all time, and an error in the selection of a location posterity will never pardon for the paltry plea that a bribe tempted the Government deliberately to go wrong. Better far to buy land for millions than place the great National workshop in an inaccessible and undesirable place. And such surely is Philadelphia; and such New-London surely is not.

A GENERAL MILITARY DRILL OF THE CITIZENS.—The Committee on Enlistment of this City have issued a series of recommendations to the people, which we published yesterday. Among them is one which is worthy of repetition. They urge that "it is a plain and imperative duty of the National and State Governments, without an exception, to organize, arm, equip, and make ready for service the whole militia of the States;" and that "it is the duty of every able-bodied man to arm himself and unite with some military organization, or if there be none convenient, to form with his neighbors a rifle club or other military association for drill and exercise in arms." This is a good suggestion, and we trust it will be acted upon by the people at once. There are a hundred thousand fighting men within a radius of three or four miles around the City Hall. While it would do them all personally a great deal of good, it would add immensely to the military power and safety of the City and the nation to have them drilled in ordinary military tactics, and in the use of weapons. We are into a war now whose issue no man can foresee, and which may give rise to complications which will imperil our very existence. But with such a tremendous force as this State and her sister Free States could put under arms, actually prepared and ready to use those arms, there would be no doubt of the issue of this war, and little danger of any others. It would take but little time from those whose time is already fully occupied. A good part of the drilling could be done at night; and, instead of tiring out those who are already weary, it would give them strength, vivacity and health. On Saturday afternoon, there might be a turn out for field exercise, or the larger manœuvres of war. Why should not this thing be started at once? War is now the business of the nation, and we will never have a permanent peace until we are strong enough to overcome and overawe all foes, domestic and foreign.

NOT A SURPRISE.—It seems, from the letter of our correspondent at Harrison's Landing, that the rebel cannonade of that point, on Thursday night, from the south side of the river, was not a surprise to Gen. MCCLELLAN, as the dispatch which announced it intimated. On the contrary, Gen. MCCLELLAN was, like all the rest of us, anticipating an attack from that very quarter, and was so thoroughly prepared for the cannonade, that he silenced it almost as soon as it was opened, and immediately, by a handsome and successful movement, took measures which render any future attack of the same kind impossible. It was not only a complete failure on the part of the rebels, but resulted in a triumph on our part, which possibly has in it the presage of a most important and successful movement of the army.

THE SITUATION—A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

Causes of the Late Blunders—The Remedy—Determination of the West—Impossibility of Peace till there is Submission or Destruction.

THE PRAIRIES, July, 1862.

Suffer me to tell you a little unpleasant truth, for I hold that truth is a great medicine, and the small quantity of it in the world, is at least negative proof of the enormous diseases of sin and corruption under which poor human nature labors. Last night's TIMES brought me two articles, for which I was both glad and pained. These two articles were "Halleck's brief Treatise on War," and your own editorial on the "Situation of the Country." I was glad there was one man in the country who understood the elementary principles of war, no matter what the application may be. There are two great principles of war, which stand out above all others. These are: 1. *Concentration* of forces on single points. 2. *Forage on the enemy*. Now, we have done neither. Instead of sending one great force, eight months ago, to New-Orleans, in which case New-Orleans would have fallen at once, and the whole Mississippi open last January, we sent a body to Port Royal and Florida, and Newbern, inferior points. Instead of marching, last October, with the noble army of the Potomac, directly on Richmond—which it would have taken in thirty days—the army lost six months in Winter and Spring, and was then divided and sent round by the Peninsula! I forbear all comment on the last operation, for it was contrary to every principle of the science of war and of common sense. If it had been successful, it would have been because the enemy were greatly inferior in force or capacity. It seems they were neither.

The second principle, to *forage on the enemy*, we violated in equal defiance of war and of principle. We treated the rebels as if they were gentlemen to whom we were very much indebted for kindness. We had four millions of black but faithful friends in the enemy's country, and we not only refused their assistance, but we spurned them from us, and gave them to the rebels as a vast machinery to cultivate their lands, and to make their bread! I ask you, in the name of common sense, if there ever was a greater fatuity than this? I am not about to say one word on the negro question. To my mind, it was settled long ago. Human rights are the same to me, no matter by what color or under what law they may be claimed. If God has given a human being any rights whatever, which he may justly call his own, it is time we asserted them. If God really has not given any such rights, it is time we ceased to read the Declaration of Independence, or make the pretence of Republican Government. But, whatever you or I think about it; to whatever end the war may come; whatever may be in the womb of Fate; rest assured of one thing—(and let your commercial philosophers take it and think upon it)—that American Slavery is in a *dying condition*. In a very short historical period it will be dead and gone forever. I know it is hydra-headed, and when we have cut off one, another rises. But you remember the hydra-heads were destroyed by fire, and it was Hercules who applied the lighted brands to the bleeding heads. How awful would be the event, if the Hydra of Slavery were destroyed in the same way! And are not the fires already lighted, and if this war is to be continued, do you think the Hercules of the North will fear to apply the lighted brands?

The remedies for our military evils are plain. *Concentrate* the vast forces of the Government on points where they can be available. If Richmond is such a point, why take it. This can be done at once, if forces are concentrated on one line of attack. Next, *forage* on the enemy, including not only corn, cotton, and lands, but negroes. A negro taken from a plantation counts two. He is taken *from* the enemy and added *to us*—just as any white man, taken from a rebel plantation and put in our army would be. But there is another principle, almost as important as the other. *Leave no enemy behind*. Let all the leading citizens of the rebel States within our lines be sworn to allegiance, or *exiled*. The last is best for us, because it drives the scoundrels before us till they are driven from the continent.

I now come to your editorial. You speak of the desponding tone of the North. I am sorry for it; because in the first place, I thought it unreasonable, and secondly, because we in the West do not sympathize with it. It is unreasonable, because going back one year we find the actual rebel territory *not more than one-half now what it was then*. We find New-Orleans, which commands the delta of the Mississippi in our hands. We find Nashville and Memphis, the only commercial towns of the Southwest, in our hands, and *exporting cotton to us in large quantities*. It is true, you hear of a MORGAN raid in Kentucky, where he knew every by-path. But, it was only a horse-stealing expedition, and had no more consequence in the war than the capture of Bailie Nicol Jarvie by Rob Roy's wife, had on the Government of England. It had no effect in the West, except here and there, on some city burgher. Your alarm, if such you have, is unreasonable, in view of the actual facts. But there is one point in which we may sympathize with you—the *want of leadership*; I mean in the army. From the moment MCCLELLAN took command, nothing was done. At length—I think on the 20th of February—Mr. LINCOLN took command, the result of which was a division of the army. In the West the army was thrown forward on the most important points, and a series of splendid successes, almost ending the war, was achieved. In the East, MCCLELLAN formed the plan of going on to the Peninsula, the result of which you have before you, the enemy having the opportunity of throwing a concentrated force on separate divisions of our army, and nullifying the fine army of the Potomac. *Now*, we have a Commander, I hope, with sufficient power in his hands to unitize the different corps. When this is done, he must be uncommonly stupid who does not soon bring the army to a new series of victories. Here let me say, that whatever you in the East may think, the West is determined; determined that the whole valley of the Mississippi shall *never depart from this Government, either by domestic treason or foreign war*. There is but one point left untaken on the Mississippi, (Vicksburgh)

and the capture of that [illegible] is delayed by mere [illegible] Already the cotton trade is already [illegible], and large quantities are brought to Cincinnati from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

In reference to peace, you have only to take the map and the historical facts, and give them a calm examination, to see that the war cannot possibly end except in one of two words—*submission or destruction*. Suppose Europe were to try its hand on recognition? Who will they recognize? The East side or the West side of the Mississippi? The whole of Virginia or half of it? Tennessee in the occupation of our troops, or Louisiana without Governor in New-Orleans? Where is the country they are to recognize? And where is the country we are to make peace with? The thing is simply impossible, and the war will go on, in spite of all the earth, till the South is literally destroyed, or submits to the just Government of the United States. You may, with your single arm, roll a rock from the mountain verge, but ten thousand men cannot stop it. How far is the South from being actually destroyed at this very moment? New-Orleans and Charleston and Savannah are no more than country villages. The immense cotton crop of last year is worthless except the part within our lines. This year but little is planted, while a large amount of the grain planted is already worthless. One year more of this, and then famine and insurrection will pervade the entire rebel country. In the better and more civilized parts desolation will reign, and in the interior the present barbarism will be made more barbarous. It is a terrible picture, but time will only make it darker, if rebellion exists in its awful crime.

A Veteran Observer.

CONCERNING DRAFTING.

Its Present and Provisions—National and State Laws on the Subject—Who are Exempt and Who are Not—A Complete Survey of the Whole Subject.

It seems likely that a draft may shortly be expected in this and all the other loyal States, for the purpose of promptly making up the quotas demanded to meet the late call for 300,000 additional troops. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the public mind than the fact that it is the *Government* that is unwilling to resort to this method of raising men. The *people* wish it.

That Nation surely has no lack of living patriotism which presents the spectacle of a people sending delegates to the authorities to persuade them thus to draw from its vast resources.

The rapidly-growing sentiment in favor of drafting arises, not from any unwillingness to volunteer, but from the conviction that it is, on the whole, the best means of promptly filling up the army. Nothing could be more unlike the sweeping conscription of the South than such a levy as would be made by a draft from the fecund population of the Northern States. It will, in fact, be little more than giving a definite, practical form to volunteering. It is the fairest of all methods, "falling with equal weight on all classes," as Mr. Stanton, who strongly favors the measure, said to the New-York Committee which lately visited Washington. We may add that it was repeatedly resorted to both during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

The power of drafting, and provisions for its use, are duly provided for in the legislation of the United States. An old law, passed in 1792, entitled "An act for the National defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States," and afterward amended and applied to all arms-bearing citizens of the country, gives the President authority to order a draft. The enactment immediately bearing on the subject, however, is that made by the last Congress, and passed July 16, 1862. The first section of that bill provides as follows:

"That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, *not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President.* If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between *the ages of eighteen and forty-five*, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population."

It will be seen from the above that the President has no power to draft, except for nine months. We cannot but regard this as an unfortunate limitation, as it is doubtful whether the volunteer regiments could be filled up by men drafted under this act.

Descending now from the powers of the General Government to the provisions of the State Governments, it is first to be observed that each State has its own laws in regard to the enrollment of the militia force within its jurisdiction, and these laws commonly embody the manner in which drafting, when called for by the National Government, shall be carried out. In cases where the State laws do not make such provision, the President, as will be observed from the extract above given from the late Militia bill, "is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations."

The Militia law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York and for the public defence," passed April 23, 1862, is exceedingly ample on the subject of drafting. It embraces no less than 320 sections, ending with, "This shall not take effect immediately;" and as the Court of Appeals has decided that every Legislature is omnipotent in itself, and that thus a law of one Legislature abrogates all the laws of previous Legislatures inconsistent with itself, it is unnecessary to go behind or beyond the late enactment for interpretations and exemptions.

As a matter of universal interest at the present time we shall extract the leading provisions bearing on the subject of military duty and drafting:

OF THE PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

Section 1. *All able-bodied white male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years*, residing in this State and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting:

1. All persons in the army and navy or volunteer forces of the United States.
2. Ministers and preachers of the Gospel.
3. The Lieutenant-Governor, members and officers of the Legislature, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, and clerks and employees in their offices, Judicial officers of this State, including Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables.
4. Persons being of the people called Shakers or Quakers, professors, teachers and students in all colleges, and professors, teachers and students in the several academies and common schools.
5. Persons who have been, or hereafter shall be, regularly and honorably discharged from the army or navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, *and such firemen as are now exempted by law.*
6. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia of this State, or in any one of the United States, for the space of seven years; but no officer shall be so exempt unless by his resignation after such term of service duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner, he shall have been honorably discharged.
7. Every non-commissioned officer, musician and private, of every uniform company or troop raised or hereafter to be raised, who has or shall hereafter [illegible] himself according to the provisions of any law [illegible] have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven years from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in cases of war, insurrection or invasion.

Sec. 2. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, habitual drunkards and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be subject to military duty.

OF THE ENROLLMENT OF PERSONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

Section 12. The persons thus enrolled shall form the reserve militia of the State of New-York; *those between the ages of eighteen and thirty years shall constitute the reserve of the first class, and those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years shall constitute the reserve of the second class.*

Sec. 9. Such commandant shall not include in such enrollment the names of any officers not members of the uniformed militia of this State, nor of the officers or members of any fire company, and the foreman of every fire company in any city, village or town of this State, shall, before the fifteenth day of May in each year, file in the office of the town or city clerk, a list containing the names of all persons belonging to their respective companies, which list shall show the town or ward in which each member of such company resides.

Sec. 10. All persons claiming exemptions shall file a written statement of the same verified by affidavit in the office of the town or city clerk, or of the county clerk, in case there be no such town or city clerk, on or before the fifteenth day of August, *in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempt by act of Congress.*

OF DRAFTS OF THE MILITIA.

Section 288. Whenever a general draft of the militia shall be made by order of the Commander-in-chief, or of the President of the United States, such draft shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the Clerk of the County in which such roll has been filed, in the presence of the County Judge and Mayor of any city, or the Supervisor of any town or ward, upon the requisition of the commanding officer of the regiment within whose bounds such person may reside.

Sec. 289. Any person so drafted may, within five days after receiving notice of the same, present to the County Judge of such county, his certificate of exemption, or other proof of his nonliability to military duty, which shall be duly verified, and if such County Judge shall decide that such person is exempt or not liable, he shall be discharged, and another person shall be drafted in his stead, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 290. Any person so drafted, in accordance with the above provisions, may offer a substitute at the time of the rendezvous of the drafted military force and militia, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and shall consent in writing to subject *himself* to all the duties, fines, forfeitures and punishments to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served, shall be accepted by the commandant of the company of drafted militia to which his principal may belong.

Sec. 291. Whenever the President of the United States or the Commander-in-Chief shall order a draft from the militia for public service, such draft shall be made in the following manner:

1. When the draft required to be made shall be a number equal to one or more companies to each brigade, such draft shall be made by company, to be determined by lot, to be drawn by the commandant of brigade in the presence of the commanding officers of the regiments composing said brigade from the military forces of the State in his brigade, organized, uniformed, armed and equipped according to the provisions of this act.
2. In case such draft shall require a number equal to one regiment, such shall be determined by lot in the manner above prescribed.
3. In case such draft shall require a larger number than the whole number of men composing the military force of said brigade, such additional draft shall be made of the requisite number to supply such deficiency from the military roll of the reserve militia of each town or ward, filed in the office of the city, village or town clerk, as hereinbefore provided.

We understand that in making up the enrollment lists, the name of every male set down in Trow's City Directory, has been copied off as a basis for this City, and to those names have been added all the additional ones collected from the various poll-lists, assessors lists, and other lists, as well as those gathered by the official visitor at every domicil. The enrollment-list, therefore, will no doubt comprehend every man in this City and county, be he an alien or a citizen, old or young, lame or blind, fit or unfit for military duty. This being the case, the number of exempts registered upon a lists so sweeping, must be proportionately enormous; and yet every exempt must, in the language of the law, "file a written statement, verified by affidavit," of his claim for exemption, or in default, "lose the benefit of such exemption." In other words, it absolutely becomes obligatory *upon every male exempt residing in New-York* to make an affidavit of his claim for exemption, and file it in the office of Mr. Genet, the County Clerk, on or before the 15th inst., or else he will "lose the benefit of such exemption," and be compelled to do military duty, whether he be 17 or 70 years of age, whether he have or have not eyes to see the trigger of a musket, limbs to stand upon in the ranks, or arms to discharge a weapon at the enemy!

We believe one of the first effects of the announcement of a resort to drafting will appear in the form of a powerful stimulus to recruiting. Let it be announced that upon a certain day near at hand—say the 10th of August—every able-bodied citizen of the military age must take his chance in a draft, and there would soon be an end of the doubts of those who hesitate or who hope for some higher offer, or who question whether the Government is sufficiently in earnest.

Nor do we think that the question of drafting should in the least be influenced by the more or less rapidity with which the 300,000 volunteers are being raised. We are glad to hear that they are now coming forward much more briskly, and that several of the States have already filled up their quotas. This is very well. But we shall want all this force and more too. Let the President therefore order a draft of 300,000 additional men, and we shall then be able to put them to the important work of garrisoning places that must be held, while the 300,000 volunteers are pushed forward to complete the old regiments and fill up the *cadre* of the army. Only thus can we put the war through, and utterly and promptly crush the rebellion.

Mr. Wendell Phillips on Cromwell and Congress—An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The opening sentence of an editorial article in this day's Times reads as follows:

"Our much-abused National Congress, which the *Herald* and Wendell Phillips have been calling on some Cromwell to step in and put an end to, as the great Puritan put an end to the 'Rump Parliament,' yesterday peaceably dissolved of its own accord."

Mr. Phillips holds and expresses opinions from which you strongly dissent, but I am sure you will agree with me in saying that this affords no warrant or excuse for attributing to him sentiments that he never uttered. Now, if he has been "calling," in the way that you assert, you can tell when, where, and in what terms. As his friend, familiar with his speeches, I deny that he has done any such thing, and respectfully ask you to prove or retract the charge.

July 18, 1862. PHILO.

The allusion of the Times to Mr. Phillips was founded upon the following passage of that gentleman's speech at Boston, July 6. We take it from the report of the *Anti-Slavery Standard:*

"Doubtless if the Long Parliament had done its whole duty, Cromwell had never interfered. Possibly, if our Government neglect its duty, some of our impatient successors, looking back on a lost Union, will lament that no Cromwell interfered. What wonder if a Union, planned by fathers who dared not trust God that to do justice was safe, should be lost by sons crippled by the same infidelity?"

It is quite possible this passage may bear an interpretation different from that which occurred to us. If we are to expect posterity to censure us for not doing a certain duty, certainly the inevitable inference is that the particular thing ought to be done. But if Mr. Phillips attached no such meaning to his own expression, we can only frankly accept his gloss, and rejoice that we misunderstood him.—Ed. Times.

Norwich University.—The annual commencement exercises of Norwich University will take place on Thursday and Friday, Aug. 14 and 15. Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, will be the orator of the societies, and Park Benjamin, Esq., of New-York, their poet. The Brigade Band of Boston will furnish music at the various literary exercises and at the military review of the cadets.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Fleming has presented the public during the week with plenty of variety at the Winter Garden; and, though that variety may not have been of the very first class, it was good enough in the main to merit a liberal amount of patronage. He followed up his introduction of Mrs. Cecile Rush, as *Bianca*, in "Fazio," by giving her a chance to test her versatility in a Philadelphian adaptation of the same "Fanchon" which Miss Maggie Mitchell has been lately playing at Laura Keene's. Philadelphia made the same mistake as Cincinnati in adapting from the German, when it might a great deal better have applied its energies to the original French. Of course, the two pieces are very much alike, the Western one being, perhaps, a trifle the neater and more dramatic of the two. Mrs. Rush, as *Fanchon*, seemed rather out of her element. She is seen to better advantage in characters of the elocutionary, strictly sentimental kind.

A farce, new here, called "The Colleen Bawn Settled at Last," was produced on Thursday. It is the *pièce de circonstance* of the hour in London, where the quarrel between Mr. Dion Boucicault and Mr. Webster about the "Colleen" has made something of a sensation in the theatrical and literary world. To understand and appreciate a piece of the kind, one must have seen the piece it is intended to burlesque; and, even then, it must be acted in a manner especially intelligent and smart, or the point of its humor is certain to be lost. At the Winter Garden, Miss Fanny Browne's *Eily O'Connor*—or rather, *Eily* being married and settled, *Mrs. Hardress Cregan*—is the only part in which this intelligence and smartness are displayed. On Friday Mr. Fleming brought forward another *débutante*, Mrs. Sedley Brown, daughter of the late Mrs. W. H. Smith, a performer of *soubrette* parts, whom Boston delighted for many years to honor, and who was an occasional favorite upon the New-York stage. Mrs. Brown inherits her mother's talent as an actress and a similar faculty for achieving personal popularity. She elected to make her first appearance here as *Margery*, in "The Rough Diamond," and obtained as much success as could possibly have been expected from so unpretentious an opening. Future engagements, should she desire them, will always be awaiting her acceptance.

In the week to come Mr. Fleming promises more novelty; notably a new and original comedy, written by a gentleman of this or some other city, and entitled "Shoulder Straps, or Look Out for the Draft!" The comedy is announced for Tuesday.

To-night is set apart for a complimentary testimonial to Professor Anderson. In his late management of the Winter Garden, the Professor met with overwhelming pecuniary losses. Under the impression that the public, whom he has striven for so many years to entertain, might feel disposed to generously aid him in his reverse of fortune, his friends to that Public make a powerful appeal. Not an appeal for charity; but an independent sort of solicitation to crowd the Winter Garden in every part, to witness a performance of unrivaled attraction, the product whereof is intended for the replenishment of their old friend's depleted treasury. The published programme of this benefit is tempting and tremendous, and may either be enjoyed in its entirety, or in instalments to suit the purchaser of an hour or two at a time, anywhere between 8 P. M. and 2 or 3 in the morning. The Caledonian Club will be present, attired in their picturesque national costume, and accompanied by their celebrated Piper, McClelland.

The burlesque on "Fra Diavolo," at Wallack's, has fairly brought out all the play-going patronage to be found in the City. The patience and perseverance of the Florences are at length rewarded with really remunerative audiences. They have deserved success. Their company is excellent; their choice of plays the very best for their purpose the market affords. "Fra Diavolo" alone, acted as it is under their direction, ought to have filled the house a couple of months, at least. On Wednesday they produce another burlesque by the same author—H. J. Byron—which is said to be the most outrageously funny thing that even he ever wrote. It is something about "The Colleen Bawn," but not at all like the piece at the Winter Garden.

Gabriel Ravel, with his pantomimic and ballet troupe, in which are included the well-known names of the Marzettis, Axel and Tophoff, commence an engagement to-night at Niblo's. They do the pantomime of "The Four Lovers." The performances commence with the farce of "The Whites and the Browns," with Mr. Henry Placide, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. Sedwell, Miss Wells and Miss Emma Taylor in the principal characters. "Young America," the wonderful juvenile gymnast, also appears in a Zampillaerostatic Act, perilously emulative of Leotard and William Hanlon.

Mr. Nixon has produced at his Cremorne Gardens a new pantomime of the most magnificent description, called "The Spirit of the Flood". Senorita Cubas, Mlle. Thelnus, Messrs. Ximines, Ronzani, Wiethoff and Lehman sustain the leading labors of its representation. It is splendidly mounted and will increase the crowds that seem to think Cremorne the pleasantest place of Summer amusement New-York affords.

Mr. Barnum has secured the Alleghanian Vocalists and Swiss Bell-Ringers as an additional attraction for the Lecture Room of the Museum. They are clever, and always popular. Mr. Alfred Burnett, the Comic Delineator, daily draws fresh fun from his inexhaustible budget; the Fat Girl of Connecticut gives her *levées* morning and evening, and the Learned Seal exhibits his resources of educational development with becoming resignation.

At the New Bowery "The McCarthy; or Peep o' Day," will be produced this evening, with Mr. J. H. Allen as *The McCarthy*. Mr. G. L. Fox will reappear as soon as the legal difficulties in the way of his doing so are arranged.

George Christy, at No. 581 Broadway, provokes unlimited laughter and applause in the burletta of "Schermerhorn's Boy," and provides, as well, a capital programme of irrepressible negro comicalities.

Wood's Minstrels attract immense audiences to their handsome new hall, No. 514 Broadway. Eph Horn, C. Fox, Frank Brower and Cool White are a strong team in the Ethiopian line of business, and Arnoco and Percy sing ballad music sweetly.

Miss Mary Agnes Cameron has returned to New-York, and gives a dramatic and musical entertainment at Staten Island on Saturday, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. Miss Cameron will repeat this entertainment at Cape May, Rockaway, Long Branch, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Newport and Little Falls.

Miss Nina Foster gave a very successful reading at the United States Hotel, Long Branch, on Tuesday.

Miss Madelaine Henriquez has been engaged by Mr. Wallack for his next season.

Ex-Mayor Wood's Contribution to the Mozart Regiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find in your issue of the 31st ult., a letter copied from the Albany *Evening Journal*, signed by Fernando Wood, in which he says:

"One of the very first regiments sent from New-York was the Mozart, which was fitted out and formed by myself, and the expense advanced from my private purse."

Allow me to ask Mayor Wood if he does not mean to be understood by the public, that he got up, organized, recruited and sustained that regiment, at his sole, individual and personal expense? His language implies that, nothing more or less. If he admits it, let me ask him, if that regiment, as it was formed and left this City, was not almost wholly made up of the regiment called the "Constitution Guards," got up, recruited and formed under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. Olmstead, with which Mr. Wood had no more to do than "the man in the moon," and of whose cost and expenses he never paid one dollar. Did he not, when he found he could not succeed with his so-called Mozart regiment (?) propose to the officers of the "Constitution Guards," to consolidate his so-called regiment (?) with the "Guards," if that regiment would take his pet name of "*Mozart*." When the consolidation was effected, the "*Constitution Guard*" was fully organized, having about six hundred men—not one of whom was recruited by Wood. The "Mozart," then, put into the "joint concern" its entire number, amounting, if I mistake not, to less than one hundred men!!! The swindle was discovered when it was too late, and Wood had succeeded, in fact, in giving his pet name "Mozart" to a regiment with which he had had nothing to do, except to hoodwink and swindle!!

Then, again, as to the expense being [illegible] his "private purse." The "Union Defence Committee," in the report of their disbursements [illegible] they paid out for the "Mozart Regiment," in round numbers—I have not their report at hand—[illegible]. Does Mr. Wood mean to say that this sum was first taken out of his "private purse," and afterward reimbursed to him by the "Committee?"

There seems to be something inexplicable in Mr. Wood's statements, and a want of consistency between him and the "Union Defence Committee."

Let him reconcile this, or let him hand over to you his offered $6,000 to be expended for "recruiting purposes."

I may be incorrect in the *exact* number of men, as, also, of the *amount* of money from the Committee; but I think I am substantially correct. Mayor Wood is good at figures when money is involved, and perhaps he can "figure this problem out."

MEMENTO.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862.

Mineral Wealth of Northern Mexico.—Mr. Samuel Strong, who has just returned from surveying the route of the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company through the State of Sonora, has favored us with the subjoined report of the assay of two specimens from mines on the line of the survey. Sonora and Chihuahua are the two States in Mexico the richest in minerals. We understand Mr. Strong has had his survey accepted by the Government of Sonora, and contemplates leaving in a few days to run the survey through the State of Chihuahua:

New-York, July 31, 1862.

To the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company:

The two samples of ores assayed for you show the following quantities of gold and silver to the ton:

Iron and Copper Pyrites—Gold $12,000
Iron and Copper Pyrites—Silver .... 370—$12,370
Cube and Fine Lead—Gold 220
Cube and Fine Lead—Silver .... 40— $260

Yours, &c., B. KEITH & CO., Chemists.

Office of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, No. 94 Broadway. New-York, July 30, 1862.

All policy holders in the above Company who may volunteer in response to the call of the President of the United States for 300,000 men, or who may be drafted into the service, (should that mode of obtaining recruits be resorted to,) are hereby informed that WAR PERMITS will be issued to them on the same terms as to those who entered the service in 1861.

Full particulars and explanations can be obtained on application at the principal office, as above, or from any of the Company's recognized Agents.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Isaac Abbatt, Secretary.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, Acknowledged to be superior to all others. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Edwards—Bradley.—In Davenport, Iowa, on Tuesday, July 29, by Rev. Henry Cosgrove, Alfred Edwards to Sara, eldest daughter of the late John W. Bradley, of Charleston, S. C.

Smith—Hathaway.—In this City, on Thursday, July 31, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey, Frederick St. George Smith, of Drogheda, Ireland, to Helen Rebecca, daughter of Nathaniel Hathaway, of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y.

DIED.

Graham.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 2, Mary Brown, daughter of the late Wm. W. Graham.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M., and from St. Mark's Church, New-York, (10th-st. and 2d-av.,) at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

Besher.—On Wednesday, July 30, John Henry Besher, son of John H. and Phebe Jane Besher, aged 11 years and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 129 Nassau-st., corner of Bridge, Brooklyn.

Brown.—Accidentally drowned, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at New-Canaan, Conn., Charles W. Brown, son of Truman B. and Eliza B. Brown, of Brooklyn, aged 18 years, 7 months and 10 days.

Further notice will be given of the funeral, to take place at the residence of his parents, No. 227 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

Flagg.—In New-Haven, on Friday, Aug. 1, of cholera infantum, Helen Grace, daughter of Rev. Edward O. and Mary L. Flagg, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Leavitt.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 3, Angelica P., widow of the late Jonathan Leavitt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 146 2d-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

Monroe.—At Harper's Ferry, Va., on Thursday, July 31, James Monroe, Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., in the 43d year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, Aug. 4, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in 16th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. N. G.—The Reserve Corps of this Regiment will meet at the armory of Company C, No. 168 6th-av., on Monday, at 8½ A. M., in citizen's dress, with crape on left arm, to attend the funeral of their late Colonel, James Monroe, at St. Francis Xavier Church, 16th-st., at 9 o'clock.

Marsh.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, John M. Marsh, second son of Sarah R. and the late J. L. Marsh, aged 16 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his mother's residence, No. 112 West 36th-st.

Mellick.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, July 30, of typhoid fever, Capt. Simeon A. Mellick, Troop B, First New-York Mounted Rifles, son of A. D. and Elizabeth D. Mellick, of Bergen Point, N. J.

The funeral services will take place from the house of his father, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 4½ P. M. His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice. The boats of the Central Railroad Company, Pier No. 2, North River, at 11:20 and 3:20 P. M. Those wishing to return to the City can do so by boat or by carriages that will be in attendance.

Nichols.—On Thursday, July 31, George Blunt, infant son of Lemuel and Susan Strong Nichols.

Price.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 2, at the residence of her father, No. 343 7th-av., Adelaide, infant daughter of Charles W. and Sarah A. Price, aged 7 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

Partridge.—On Thursday, July 31, at 141st-st., Washington Heights, Vinton Brice, infant son of Joseph Roby and Sarah Augusta Partridge.

Rose.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 3, suddenly, Ida Louisa, youngest daughter of Thomas L. and Sarah A. Rose, aged 4 years, 6 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 19 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M.

Stroud.—In Mandeville, La., on Saturday, July 19, suddenly, John Stroud, Jr., of New-Orleans.

Townsend.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 3, at the residence of her father, at Bay Lawn, Flushing, Long Island, Louisa Mickle, wife of Theodore Townsend, of Albany, in the 30th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Van Allen.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 2, Mrs. Mary Van Allen, in the 67th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, William Van Allen, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 62 Franklin-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 362.—Aug. 2, 1862.

58, 35, 37, 15, 26, 73, 64, 45, 39, 25, 33, 32.

Kentucky, Class 364.—Aug. 2, 1862.

36, 37, 10, 26, 66, 31, 35, 76, 44, 11, 68, 77, 65.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 311.—Aug. 2, 1862.

62, 9, 75, 10, 16, 1, 63, 56, 11, 51, 20, 2.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 393.—Aug. 2, 1862.

66, 3, 8, 37, 70, 54, 73, 74, 28, 35, 32, 42, 53.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.—Who could have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and *amuse while it instructs? We congratulate the author on his success. DR. VON EISENBERG'S office, No. 39 Clinton Place, west of Broadway, is continually crowded with deaf and blind, seeking aid.—Journal of Commerce, July 27.*

A CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE!—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS positively cures this disease. It differs in principle and action from all others. Is light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. [illegible] Bond-st.

DEAFNESS CURED.—READ THE FOLLOWING from a distinguished merchant in our City. It speaks volumes for itself:

New-York, July [illegible], 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. DR. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

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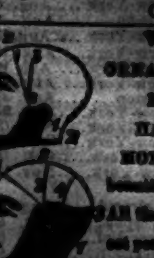

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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the Advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND!

Long time before the settlement of North America by Europeans, the Indians employed the bark of White Pine for the cure of SCURVY, PUTRID FEVER, and SORE THROAT, And made a wash with it for inflamed wounds and bruises. A French navigator, while trading with the Indians upon the banks of the St. Lawrence, obtained from them a knowledge of the use of the Pine. Since that period our own physicians have prescribed it in their practice to some extent, but owing to its astringency it never obtained any celebrity until 1855. In that year Dr. J. W. POLAND, then of Goffstown Centre, N. H., brought before the public his WHITE PINE COMPOUND.

The combination of other ingredients with the pine bark so modified the action of the latter, that a preparation was produced which soon gained unbounded favor among the people. For Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, *Spitting of Blood*, and Pulmonary Affections generally, and for Kidney Complaints likewise, it is a most wonderful remedy. The large number of letters received from persons who have been cured by using this Compound, shows in what high esteem the medicine is held by them.

Its great value as a specific for Kidney Diseases was fortunately ascertained by a person who took it for a cough. The cough was entirely removed, and also a severe inflammation on the kidneys, of ten years' endurance. Hence it was A DISCOVERY!

Since that time, it has cured a great many cases of Kidney Inflammation, and even Diabetes and Hydrocele.

References can be seen upon a large circular, which all dealers have to give away.

Letters of inquiry addressed to Dr. P., at Melrose, will be promptly answered. Advice gratis.

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JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

The great success which this remedy has met with in curing DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, SUMMER COMPLAINT, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS, SOUR STOMACH, SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, WATER-BRASH, PAIN OR SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH, WIND IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, CRAMPS, SEA-SICKNESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, AND NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, leads the proprietors to commend it with great confidence to those troubled with any of these diseases.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

Capt. JOSEPH B. COPELAND, of Elizabeth Township, Alleghany County, Pa., writes:

"I have used your Carminative Balsam in my family, and have found it a sure and safe cure for Dysentery and Bowel Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine that no family should be without."

E. J. BURKERT, of Company B, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, writing from Martinsburgh, Va., says:

"Having years ago tested your invaluable Carminative Balsam, I took the precaution to bring a small supply here with me. Owing to exposure, the weather, &c., dysentery, diarrhœa, and diseases of the bowels prevail to some extent in all the regiments, but thanks to the Carminative, I have been able to afford speedy relief to several of my comrades who were thus afflicted, and I am satisfied that no better or surer remedy can be found for the complaints for which it is recommended."

Rev. J. B. CHANDLER, of Bangkok, Siam:

"When the cholera raged so fearfully around us last year, we had but a small quantity of your Carminative Balsam; enough, however, to prove its efficiency in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort which the native doctors could make to break up the disease was unavailing, and the woman appeared near her end. As a last resort we gave your Carminative, and it acted like a charm, and the woman was cured. I gave the Carminative in another case, when the person had been purging all night, and was fast drawing near her end, but was saved by its use. When given at the first appearance of the disease, it never failed to break it up immediately."

Dr. E. G. SCHRACK, of Campo Seco, California, writes:

"Mrs. Schrack and myself have just recovered from severe attacks of vomiting, purging, and cramps in the limbs, owing to our prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S Carminative Balsam. I can honestly recommend it to all similarly afflicted."

Mr. JASPER POULSON, of Holmesburgh, [illegible], writes:

"My son was last fall taken sick with CHOLERA MORBUS. Although attended by a physician he grew worse; he was cramped severely, and nothing would stay on his stomach, until I had used your Carminative Balsam, which relieved him immediately. I have since recommended the above medicine to others, who have used it with like success."

The *Carminative Balsam*, and all of DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S *Family Medicines* are sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a *first prize medal* at the Great International Exhibition, London, *for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship shown in grand and square pianos.*

There were two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker.*"

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has removed its office to No. 100 BROADWAY, between Wall and Pine sts.

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on the most reasonable terms. Losses adjusted liberally and paid promptly.

BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, President.

Frank E. W. Ballard, Secretary.

Office No. 100 BROADWAY.

BOURBON WHISKY.

TEN BARRELS BOURBON WHISKY, Seven years old. For sale by L. KELLNER, No. [illegible]

IMPORTANT.

All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing, under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union [illegible] sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN [illegible] 74 Broadway.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only [illegible] cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOW READY.

Price 25 Cents.

EMBELLISHED WITH FORTY ILLUSTRATIONS, BEAUTIFULLY DRAWN AND ENGRAVED. HEROIC INCIDENTS, PERSONAL ADVENTURES AND ANECDOTES OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. BEING A COLLECTION OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND EXCITING EVENTS OF THE PRESENT REMARKABLE CRISIS IN OUR HISTORY.

This volume, which is elegantly printed, is intended to preserve in the recollection of the nation those numerous acts of heroic daring and endurance which have already made the present unhappy war so notable in the annals of the world, and which so strikingly illustrate the American character. We need hardly say that these instances of human prowess are not confined to one section, but are impartially taken from all the sources at our command. The consequence is, that a more wonderful collection of chivalric deeds has never before been presented to the public in a single volume.

This is, par excellence, a book for Summer travelling—the incidents being told in simple language, without the slightest attempt at that great disfigurement to all history, sensational writing, and every incident bears upon its face the stamp of undoubted truth.

FRANK LESLIE, No. 19 City Hall-square, N. Y.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

VICTOR HUGO'S MASTERPIECE. THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE-DAME. (NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS.) BY VICTOR HUGO, Author of "Les Misérables," &c. Paper covers, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

Victor Hugo has written voluminously and well; but the present is his only great work. All the rest stand no comparison with this. The characters are so vividly painted that we almost see them move and hear them talk. Unfortunate and loving Quasimodo; the doubting and heartless Capt. Phœbus; Gringoire, the literary Bohemian; the Satanic Priest; the Gipsy Kings, great and small; the mob of Paris; Esmeralda, the beautiful dancing girl, and even the wilful little goat—how they marshal themselves before us! The present translation is a vast improvement on some previous ones—all of which are happily out of print. The translator has succeeded in transferring the spirit and style of the author to the English version.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st., New-York.

Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail to any address free of postage, on receipt of the price.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—NEARLY 400 illustrated and neatly-bound pages, written in plain English, "that everybody can understand." Part I.—Treats on the causes, prevention and cure of chronic diseases. Part II.—On "Marriage and Sexual Philosophy." Both in one volume.

Price $1. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Contents table sent free. The author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, late of Saratoga, has permanently located his office at No. 1,130 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., New-York City. May be consulted in person or by letter. No charge for first interview. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M., except Sundays.

MILITARY.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE. HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY. Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding. FIFTY DOLLARS CASH TO EACH RECRUIT joining my command. Men of New-York, your bleeding country calls upon you to rally to her succor. Now is your time to show to the world that it does not require a draft within the Union lines to crush this gigantic rebellion. Come forward, one and all, to the call of your country.

Fifty dollars cash will be paid you at once. Thus all excuse on account of family destitution is done away with. In addition, relief tickets issued at once to families.

$13 to $22 pay in advance.

$2 hand money.

Forty cents per day commutation of rations. Clothing of the best material. Forsake all! Yes! even your mothers, your sweethearts, sisters, wives, and come and meet with a soldier's reward. "Victory and glory" await you.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain, Late Lieutenant U. S. Sharpshooters. No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

Daniel C. Mayonstran, First Lieutenant. J. H. Goodell, Second Lieutenant.

TO OFFICERS RECRUITING FOR REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD. ATTENTION!

The Recruiting Committee for THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, NINTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS, invite all officers recruiting for regiments in the field, to attend A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE, AT THE CITY LIBRARY, CITY HALL, ON MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1862, AT 12 O'CLOCK, for the purpose of making arrangements for establishing Recruiting Stations in the several Wards of the District. The Committee will pay all expenses of such recruiting stations not provided for by the Government.

Recruiting officers not able to attend the meeting of the Committee, are requested to authorize a suitable person acquainted with the business to represent them.

JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chairman. CYRUS CURTISS, Vice-Chairman.

David B. Jaques, Secretary.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$50, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.

$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.

$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.

$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.

RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK, given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $3 PAID DOWN to any experienced officer on bringing in a recruit, when he is sworn in, and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men, still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to Capt. WM. W. BADGER. First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., COL. HUDSON, NOW ON THE FIELD.

$75 paid recruits before leaving the City.

$4 paid upon enlisting, and one month's pay in advance. Relief tickets, rations and equipments furnished immediately. Squads leave for the camp every week. For particulars inquire at Armory, Hall-place and 7th-st.

Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer. Or at No. 25 Cherry-st., and tent in Tryon-row.

N. B.—Six competent drummers and fifers wanted.

HEADQUARTERS, THURLOW WEED GUARD, EMPIRE BRIGADE—No. 63 White-st., July 17, 1862.—There are a few vacancies in this regiment for officers still open. The regiment is in a good state toward early completion, and will be the first to take the field under the last call of the President. By making early application at these headquarters, a few good officers, who have men already enlisted, or who can immediately commence, can secure positions, and every facility [illegible]

[illegible]

I BEG TO NOTIFY MY OLD FRIENDS [illegible] that I am [illegible] to raise a regiment in this District, and have [illegible] Communications will reach me addressed [illegible] or to Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

A. VAN HORNE ELLIS, Colonel Ninth Regiment District.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—PERSONS CLAIMING exemption from military duty under the new law can obtain exemption papers as required by the act without delay. Printed forms now ready. Fee, 25 cents. Apply to H. H. RICE, Attorney and Notary, No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite City Hall.

MILITARY EXEMPTS CAN HAVE THEIR certificates drawn and sworn to before the subscriber. All who are exempt without the affidavit, which must be made and filed by Aug. 15.

CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary Public, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

EXEMPTS FROM MILITARY DUTY CAN have their certificates drawn up and sworn to before the subscriber. No exemption allowed under new law without the affidavit, made by 15th August.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments [illegible] BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—[illegible] and POISONS the diseased parts [illegible]

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER, is unaffected by any of these OBJECTIONS. It is durable, cleanly, never gets [illegible] the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact, THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTING the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE. It effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS. It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT is the best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES. By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BRACHER, Sole Agent, No. [illegible], corner [illegible], New-York.

[illegible] DEPOT.

[illegible] No. 2. [illegible] Havana Londres. [illegible] Havana Conchas. [illegible] Havana Regalia. [illegible] American. All Made German Cigars. [illegible] and Cuba, and Seed and [illegible] club.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 22 bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 275 bbls. and 725 bags Corn Meal, 21,313 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bush. Corn, 4,150 bushels Rye, 12,725 bushels Oats, 2,769 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,622 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and wanted at $6 81¼ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 481 bbls., including 406 bbls. Pots and 25 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in demand, and is quoted 32c.@37c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Sales 200 bags Savanilla, on private terms; and 70 bags Maracaibo, at 23½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been inactive, to-day, at former quotations. Middlings, 46½c.@47½c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] bales were sold by auction, at 47c.@48½c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active and prices have declined slightly to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 [illegible]; inferior to choice extra State at $5 [illegible]@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25@$5 30; superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 20@$5 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 85	@$5 00	
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 30	
Superfine Western	4 80	@ 5 00	
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 20	@ 5 25	
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 40	@ 5 55	
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 50	@ 6 25	
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 6 80	
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80	

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 [illegible]@$5 65 for poor to good superfine, Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales 1,000 bbls. extra, at $5 [illegible]@$6 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues salable and steady at $3 25@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, at a shade easier prices, to-day, yet the export demand has not been very brisk. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 147,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 35@$1 44; Amber Western at $1 30@$1 34; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 27@$1 33; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 23; Milwaukee Club, $1 14@$1 21; Chicago Spring, $1 11@$1 17 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more demand, but at lower rates. Sales since our last, 178,000 bushels, at 55c.@56c., chiefly at 56c. for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@54c. for Eastern do.; 48½c.@51c. for unsound do. do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 70c.@75c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 5,600 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats are selling in lots at steady rates, including Canada at 46c.@48c.; Western at 46c.@47½c., and State at 48c.@49c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request to-day, at 65c.@70c. for shipment and local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are firm, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light (13,232 hides,) during the week, and sales moderate, (34,000 hides,) including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 20,800 Dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 20@22 lbs., 23c.@24½c. cash, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 23½c., cash, usual selection; 840 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,426 Dry Curacoa and West Indies, 20 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,040 Dry Rio Hacha, 18 lbs., private terms; 830 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs., 18c., cash, as they run; 2,130 Dry Salted Matamoras, 22 lbs., private terms; 480 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 30 lbs., private terms; 7,600 City, Country and Western Slaughter, 50@75 lbs., 8½c.@8¾c., cash; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., private terms; 900 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs., 8½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 373,000 (same time last year, 515,200—year before, 345,330), and 465 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock comprises 130,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, (Hides and Kips;) 47,100 dry Rio Grande, (Hides and Kips;) 17,000 dry Orinoco, 60,000 dry California, 1,700 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 8,000 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 2,600 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 900 dry Matamoras, 2,400 dry Tampico, 10,000 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz, 17,400 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 37,200 dry Gambia and Bissau, 8,000 dry Minas, 1,800 dry New-Orleans, 1,800 dry Salted Bahia, 2,000 dry Salted Pernambuco, 1,000 dry from Marseilles, 1,200 from Liverpool, 9,800 wet Salted California, 9,000 wet Salted Western, 440 wet Salted Horse, 900 wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 465 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HEMP—Has been quiet, to-day, yet quoted firm. Stock, 1,266 bales American, and 142 tons and 38,336 bales Foreign, against 136 bales American, and 43,235 bales Foreign same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been very quiet at $1 10 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WHEEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The arrivals from tanneries continue large; the demand, however, fully absorbs the supply, leaving only a moderate stock of really desirable leather offering at current rates. Sales chiefly to the Western trade. Good, plump, middle and over-weights find ready purchasers. *Oak Sole*—Rates remain quite firm, and for prime grades tend upward. The supply of prime leather is not adequate to the demand, and the stock is quite reduced. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 61,000 sides. We quote: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 28c.@29c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 26c.@28c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 26c.@28c.; Oak, Western Slaughter, Good, 25c.@27c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 30c.@32c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 20c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 22c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres damaged, all weights, 17½c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11½c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 23c.@25c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@28c., ⅌ lb., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 112 hhds., including Porto Rico at 46c., and Cuba Muscovado at 35c.@35c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $2 31 ⅌ gallon, with sales of 25 bbls.; sales were also made by auction of 1,070 bbls. at $2 13; 40 bbls. do. at $2 27; 117 bbls. do. at $2 31; also, 50 bbls. Tar at $20. Nothing new in other kinds.

Naval Stores Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

1862.	Receipts.	Exports.	St'k, Aug. 1.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.	32,909	19,472	7,563
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls.	43,714	26,083	6,367
Tar, bbls.	48,862	26,060	11,365
Resin, bbls.	189,619	176,901	30,868
1862.	**Receipts.**	**Exports.**	**St'k, Aug. 1.**
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.	[illegible]		
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls.	16,721	339	1,680
Tar, bbls.	1,204	1,344	15
Resin, bbls.	23,851	10,080	5,881

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to-day to the extent of 1,600 bbls., at $11@$11 25, chiefly $11, for Mess, and $9 25c.@$9 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 5¼c.@6c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is less active. Sales 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¼c., and 500 kegs at 9½c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at full rates. Sales 480 bbls., at $11 [illegible]@$12 for Extra Mess, and $12 75@$13 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 11c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in demand, at 5½c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There is more activity, caused by small imports and the new duty of equal to 2c. Sales 3,000 bags Patna, on private terms, now held mostly at 7c., and 168 casks Para, at 7c. cash. Carolina Rice has almost entirely disappeared from market, and, as will be seen, is not counted in the account of stock for the first time. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. report the stock of Rice on hand Aug. 1, 1862, as follows: 21,830 bags Cleaned East India, 25,200 bags and mats Uncleaned do., against 4,022 casks Carolina, 2,344 bags East India, same date last year.

SEEDS—Sales 1,700 bushels Timothy at $1 95 ⅌ bushel.

SKINS—Deer continues in active request, at full prices, while the stock and receipts continue very light. Sales of 12 bales Matamoras on private terms. Goat are in active demand at full prices, but the meagre stock restricts sales. Light Skins, of which the stock is principally composed, remain uncalled for except at very low rates. The only sales we have to report were about 100 bales of Curacoa on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 980 hhds., including Cuba, at 7¾c.@9c., and New-Orleans at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 130,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls. at 31c.@32c., the latter rate for [illegible] ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business has been transacted at essentially unaltered rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 12½d.@14d.; Corn 12d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tobacco, 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 40s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 4s. 3d.; Wheat, in ship's bags, at 13½d.@14d. ⅌ bushel. For Belfast, a bark, with Wheat, in bulk, [illegible] ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: British brig, 283 tons, to Liverpool, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, 8s.; a British brig, 394 tons, to Spanish Main and back, $1,650; one to St. Thomas, 75c.; one, 224 tons, to same port, $1,200, and back from Turk's Island, salt 9c.; one, 96 tons, to St. Kitts, $1 ⅌ bbl.; one, 1,800 bbls. to Jamaica and back, $1,650; one, 193 American tons, to South side Cuba and back, $1,600; a bark, 277 tons, to Havana, $3,100; a schooner, 94 tons, to same port, about $1,500; a brig, 233 tons, to Bermuda and back, from Turk's Island, $1,600; a British brig, 190 tons, from Turk's Island to New-York, 9c.; a bark, 305 tons, to Marseilles; one, 818 tons, from Philadelphia to Pernambuco, with privilege of two other ports; a [illegible]

[illegible] steamers, 1,300 bbls., to [illegible] and [illegible] bags, by [illegible] from South side Cuba to New-York, [illegible] [illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 23
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 30
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Jura	Liverpool	Quebec	July 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 9
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 16
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad), 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM TOSHACK.—WE HAVE BEEN to Chicago. Your letter missent to Tenly. Homeless and friendless. For God's sake write again. Tell us where to come to you. MARIA TOSHACK, French's Hotel.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

DRY GOODS.

DOMESTIC COTTONS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

AT LEGRAIN'S
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE STOCK, previous to the inventory.
BLACK SILKS at FORTY PER CENT. under regular prices.
BAREGES, GRENADINES and ORGANDIES, at half price.
Greatest attraction for the lovers of FINE CHANTILLY LACE.
The whole stock of an importer to be sold within one month at a great sacrifice.
VEILS, SHAWLS AND FLOUNCES.
Such an occasion will never present itself again.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AGENCY FOR THE
NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,
MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in this City.
SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c.
At the Shirt and Collar depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, French Flowers, Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors, Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS. MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS. MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS. MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS. MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
Every dollar's worth of our superb stock of
FOREIGN AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c., &c.,
REDUCED FROM 20 TO 50 PER CENT.
In order to accommodate my large and increased trade, I have determined on various ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MY STORE, and to accomplish which I find it necessary to reduce my STOCK before the alterations are commenced.
Ladies are assured that we will offer BARGAINS during this sale, which will commence on
MONDAY, July 28, and close positively
On SATURDAY, Aug. 16, 1862.
Our stock contains a splendid variety of
MANTILLAS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BAREGES, GRENADINES, VALENTIA PLAIDS, MOHAIRS, LAWNS, &c., &c.; also, a large stock of housekeeping goods,
SHIRTING and SHEETING Muslins and Linens, Table Damasks, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery,
Near Houston-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 64 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 568 Hudson-st.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

THE BEST WATER WHEEL KNOWN.—Inquire of D. TALLCOT, Agent, No. 462 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A RIDING PONY, FIVE YEARS OLD, sound, kind and gentle, with very easy gait. This pony was raised by its present owner, from blooded stock, and has been used solely by the ladies and children of his family. Can be seen and tried at Disbrow's Riding-school, 5th-av., corner 40th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, in going from 2d-st. and Broadway, Williamsburgh, to the ferry, or from Grand-st. Ferry to Columbia-st., a ladies' CAMEO PIN. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 100 Columbia-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE.
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ENGLISH ENFIELD rifles, in port and ready for delivery. Apply to J. M. WARDWELL, No. 85 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant girl, of very genteel appearance and thoroughly experienced in the above capacity, wishes a situation; has lived in first-class families in England as well as this country; will live in Brooklyn or New-York; the highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to mind children and do sewing; understands her business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 339 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., first floor, for two days.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A YOUNG woman, lately landed, wishes a situation to take care of children; is a good plain sewer; can cut and fit for children, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a home. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches, both in French and English cooking, soups, meats, game, jellies, creams, cakes, and bread; can be well recommended as to capability and character. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in the City or country; she understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and game; wages $8 a month, City or country. Also, a thorough waitress and parlor-maid; can take entire charge of the dining-room; wages $7 a month. Call at No. 194 East 21st-st., for two days; best of City reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of puddings and desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 339 2d-av., for one week, if not engaged, first floor, between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a short distance in the country; has the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 128 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, in the City or country; understands her business thoroughly; good City references; will take the charge of a dairy if required. Call for two days at No. 4 Horatio-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general houseworker, for a steady, reliable woman, who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; is not fond of going out much, or changing her situation; can give the most respectable City references; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—AN English Protestant woman wants a situation as above; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, an excellent washer and ironer; has nearly three years' reference from last employer. Apply at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first-rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, smart, tidy woman, in the above capacity; is a first rate cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; will make herself useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A SITuation wanted, by a smart, industrious servant, as cook or general servant; is an excellent washer and ironer; respectful, obliging and trusty; best of reference, either in City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress only, by an American Protestant young woman, who is a first-rate seamstress and well qualified to teach children; has the best of City references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS FRENCH NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A middle-aged person, who speaks French, Spanish and Italian, but no English, wishes a place as above; she is willing to take care of children, to do chamberwork and sewing; understands hairdressing also. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S Office, in the large marble building No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 26 East 29th-st., at Mr. Smith's coach factory, or a note for T. C., at the above place, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at No. 640 Broadway, City Market, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a young single man, a Protestant; is a steady and careful driver; has good reference from present employer. A note addressed COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, will receive attention.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; or would go as groom in some private stable; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; good reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN IN GENERAL.—The undersigned, a live business man, rapid penman and accountant, conversant with men and matters, possessing unexceptionable references, desires a situation, outdoors or indoors, traveling or stationary. Address EXCELSIOR, Station B.

THE ADVERTISER, 36 YEARS OF AGE, experienced in mercantile business and shipping, wishes a situation in any respectable business; writes a rapid, legible hand, and has a knowledge of book-keeping; City references given. Address A. M. T., Metallic Oil Company, No. 42 Cedar-st.

HELP WANTED.

A SALESMAN WANTED IN A DOMESTIC dry goods house, to sell goods to the Western trade. None need apply except having good acquaintance. Address Box No. 1,861, Post-office.

SKIRT TRIMMERS.—A FEW GOOD TIEDskirt trimmers can find constant employment at No. 401 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE,
TWO VALUABLE FLOATING DOCKS FOR RAISING AND REPAIRING VESSELS,
And leasehold premises, admirably situated for a ship-yard, situated between Harsimus and South 7th sts., Jersey City. The large dock is 190 feet long—55 feet wide inside. It has a capacity of 1,500 tons, and 12 feet draft of water.
The small dock is 90 feet long—40 feet wide inside—has a capacity of 300 tons, and 8 feet draft of water.
The leasehold property, suitable for a ship-yard, is 150 feet wide by 400 feet deep, with a valuable pier and water front on the Hudson River.
On this property there is a building, including loft, office and stable, a blacksmith-shop and tool-shop.
The lease runs for ten years from the 1st day of November, 1860, at an annual rent of $2,000 for the first five years, and $2,500 for the last five years.
BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Receiver,
At Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 129th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE—Now doing a good business, in a flourishing village of some 5,000 inhabitants. To an active man it will be sold cheap, and terms of payment made easy. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND SUPPER-ROOMS.—The lease, stock, fixtures and furniture of the Philadelphia House, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery; newly fitted up and in perfect order. Apply at No. 145 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TAPE-WEAVING FACTORY, for making all kinds of skirt tape and binding, all in good going order, in rear of No. 153 West 27th-st., third story; going by power.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLES,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 80 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHINPLASTERS—EXCHANGE TICKETS—A large assortment of specimens at the lithographic establishment of FRED. MAYER & CO., No. 96 Fulton-st.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 83 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—IN the village of Tremont, 12 miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad, a large double house, containing eleven (11) rooms, beside kitchen and cellar, with about one acre of land, handsomely located on high ground, and improved in garden, lawn and shade trees, &c., &c. Price $3,200. Also, in Morrisania, near railroad depôt, a neat cottage house of eight rooms and one acre of land, all in good order. Price $2,500. Both the above are desirable property, in the immediate vicinity of churches and schools, and are offered at great reduction from cost, as the owner wishes to leave the country. Inquire on the premises at Tremont, of JAMES CHARTERS, near the depôt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED—A neat cottage house, containing two large parlors, library, dining-room, kitchen, in a two-story wing, seven bedrooms, warmed with a good furnace, lighted with gas, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River, and one that cannot be obstructed, in a pleasant village, one hour's ride from the City, and within three minutes' walk of depôt, churches, schools, stores, &c. The lot consists of about one acre, half in a nicely-shaded terrace lawn, and half in fruit and vegetable garden. Inquire of WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 136 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A FINE RESIdence, corner High and White sts., Orange, N. J., belonging to the estate of Francis P. Sanford, Esq. The house and grounds are in perfect condition. Especial care has been given to the culture of the finest fruit. Inquire on the premises, or of JEREMIAH MILBANK, No. 49 Exchange-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 66 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 66 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by stage or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity, with 4 to 50 city lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE IN ORANGE; five acres; stable, ice-house, garden already made, fruit in abundance, house carpeted; to let very low until the 1st of April next. Address NORTH ORANGE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite resort, will take tickets on board of the steamboat *Thomas Collier*, at the foot of Murray-st., for Highland and Middletown stations, where stages will be in readiness at the arrival of the cars.
JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

HALF-WAY HOUSE, KISKATOWN, SITuated half-way between Catskill and the Mountain House, is now open for the reception of guests. Board $6 per week. Reference, M. LIENAU, No. 7 Jones-lane.
DANIEL BLOOM, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL
NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY.
Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av. and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ONE OF THE PLEASantest Summer locations in Monmouth County, situate on the South Shrewsbury River; plenty of shade; good fishing and bathing; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. Terms moderate. Address Waterloo-place, near Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.
S. S. WYCKOFF.

COUNTRY BOARD.—MRS. E. P. ACKERMAN, of Fishkill, can accommodate a few more persons with good board and a pleasant home during the month of August. For particulars address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE HAD AT MILton, Ulster, on the banks of the Hudson, by calling on or addressing Mrs. L. A. ORDWAY. Terms $4 and $5 per week.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER four very nice large and airy rooms with board to parties of respectability on reasonable terms. Call at No. 53 West 38th-st., before engaging elsewhere.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SEVERAL FINE rooms may be had with a family where few boarders are received; those desiring a quiet home will find the house, rooms, &c., very pleasant; also gas, hot water, bath, &c. Eight minutes from Fulton-ferry. Apply to No. 125 Sands-st.

BROOKLYN.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE PERSONS or for families, at No. 16 Clinton-st. This house has been recently altered and renovated, so as to render it in every respect a desirable residence. References required.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A lady and gentleman require from Sept. 1, an unfurnished bedroom and sitting-room with good board in a genteel house; location not above 23d-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; terms, including gas and fire in season, not to exceed $11 per week; references exchanged. Address STANLEY, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ST. JOHN'S PARK.—A SUITE OF ROOMS facing the Park to let to a small family of grown persons. Rent moderate to a suitable person. Reference required and given. Apply at No. 30 Laight-st.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITAble for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 400 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 123 BOWERY, TO CARPET, tobacco or furniture dealers, with a good, dry, light basement and vault; the front will be altered to suit a tenant. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOLLOWING houses, viz.: No. 130 West 34th-st., No. 55 West 28th-st., No. 326 West 22d-st.; also, No. 261 West 16th-st., No. 110 West 15th-st., No. 92 West 25th-st., No. 328 West 22d-st., No. 88 West 20th-st., No. 21 Hudson-place, (34th-st.,) No. 489 Hudson-st., unfurnished. Also, the large store corner Broadway and 42d-st., under the Broadway Hotel. Also, store No. 305 8th-av. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner 16th-st., from morning to 9 in the evening.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SEE THE GENERAL AGENT FOR AUGUST—FREE.
More than one million in property for sale, exchange, &c.
POST & WHITNEY, Real Estate Brokers,
No. 387 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW OR EXCHANGE—COST $12,000—An elegant three-story house, built by days' work, and finished in the very best manner, with all modern improvements, situated in Brooklyn, E. D., in the most desirable location, near Bedford-av. Mortgage about $7,500, which can remain; for the balance will take country property, New-York State or elsewhere, with or without buildings thereon, or Stock or other available securities. An offer wanted. E. SEYMOUR, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD farm in either Westchester, Dutchess or Columbia County, a first-class four-story and basement house, having all the modern improvements, in West 14th-st. House 25x65; lot 25x103. Address, stating number of acres, improvements and location, (none other noticed,) to H., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A GREAT BARGAIN—A beautiful brown-stone double house, with several lots and all modern improvements. Also several villa lots at Bedford, with fine forest trees. G. B. ELKIN, corner Brooklyn-av. and Pacific-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 374, Louisville, Ky.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
The adjourned sale of the cargo of this ship will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
Catalogues can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st. JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.
Also, at the same place and time, 33 casks assorted medicines, 15 drums castor oil, cargo of steamer *Circassian*.
Catalogues at the office of H. Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District of Florida.

DEAFNESS.—NEW MODE OF CURE PUBLISHed in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. H. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 39th-ST.,
Will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 15, 1862.
Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $39 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 15th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"
Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their patronage.
Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.
Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Mr. R. C. Orcuteron, No. 63 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Kingsbridge-road and 170th-st.—French is the language of the School. Daily tuition in French, English, Spanish and German. Collegiate course. Commercial Studies—Higher mathematics, surveying, chemistry and metallurgy, under the special direction of Prof. Esteves, Jr., Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines of Paris. Ample buildings, with 30 acres of ground. Laboratory and Mineralogical Cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 7.
LESPINASSE & ESTEVES, Principals.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.
AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU, NO. 561 Broadway.—Parents furnished with circulars and reliable information of good schools gratuitously, and schools with competent teachers. Wanted, superior teachers of music, piano and singing; salaries $500, $600 and $700. Also, native French teachers.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AT $2 50 FOR 20 WRITING LESSONS; Bookkeeping, $10, lessons unlimited; Arithmetic and Penmanship, $10 per quarter, 18 lessons each. Boys during vacation, $3 per month. Young men or boys whose diffidence has prevented their progress in large schools, receive at PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, strictly private instruction.

BLOOMFIELD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A boarding and day school. The next term commences Aug. 4. Pupils can enter any time. Special attention is given to French. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; or address the Principal, Miss E. N. J. HARRISON.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 36 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A LADY MAY OBTAIN A PARTIAL OR complete medical education, at a reasonable expense, by addressing SURGEON, No. 221 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONable qualifications, possessed of the highest testimonials, and of long experience in teaching, desires a position. Salary not expected. A cheerful and agreeable home is, however, a desideratum. Parties desiring the services of a truly skillful and reliable instructress for the solid branches, may find it to their interest to confer with the advertiser. References exchanged. Address E. V. M., Box No 126 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, thoroughly acquainted with the English, French and German languages, natural sciences, &c., wishes a situation in a college, or a similar educational establishment; highly favorable recommendations from prominent American gentlemen can be furnished. Address D. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for a young lady friend, as teacher in a school or seminary, and would be willing to act as governess. She has had considerable experience, is a graduate of a Female Seminary, and can give the best of references. For further particulars, address T. J. M., Box No. 170 Post-office, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, experienced in teaching, desires to give instruction in the classics, mathematics, and higher English branches; City reference and the highest testimonials given. Address H. S., Box 499 New-York Post-office.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with moldings, $160; do., with carved legs, and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6⅞-octave, $140. The above Pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand Pianos, from $25 to $160. New Melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium whenever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 4th-st., corner of 4th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY, opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground; a fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in a high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with a good dock, bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout, out-buildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place, location healthy, and within a short distance of Post-office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of fifty acres, in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings; one mile front on highway; daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low, on easy terms. For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Smithtown, L. I. EDWARD H. SMITH.

HOTELS.

COMPAGNIE MOBILIERE DE PARIS.—THE GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, was opened on Tuesday, the 15th July. Travelers will there find 700 rooms and 70 salons, magnificently furnished, at prices varying from 4f. to 30f. a day. Five dining-rooms for tables d'hote, dinners à la carte, public or wedding dinners, and like the Hotel de Louvre, salons for fêtes. Attendance by day and night by waiters who speak all languages, and in the interior of the establishment there is a telegraphic office open day and night for France and abroad. Bath-rooms, coffee-rooms, divans, billiard smoking-room, &c.; reading-rooms, where the Paris and foreign journals and choice periodical publications will be found.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE REPROVED! WALL-STREET WEAKNESS! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL! married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Popular Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Gravel, Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their poisonous specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c. should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 50 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' unequaled specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unsurpassed, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesmar No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—it explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON's great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $2. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 38 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a postpaid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions, Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $5 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—These who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially. [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is scarcely a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; but when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for it three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 238 GRAND-ST., OPPOSITE Lord & Taylor's, New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved gum teeth, with or without extracting the roots. [illegible] partial sets gold, per tooth, $1; silver or gold, [illegible] extracting, 25 cts.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO.
PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.
On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. [illegible], STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE, Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The new First Mortgage Bonds of this Road, which will be ready for delivery on the 5th of August, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., are dated July 1, 1862, and carry interest from that date; this leaves the interest on the coupons from February and August, 1862, to July 1, 1862, unprovided for. The undersigned, therefore, give notice that the interest due on the old bonds to the 1st of July, amounting to the sum of [illegible], will be paid on the Terre Haute and Alton coupon dated Aug. 1, 1862, the interest for July being embraced in the new Bond; also, the interest to July 1 on the coupon of the Belleville and Illinoistown road, dated Aug. 1, 1862, amounting to the sum of $23 33, will be paid by the Bank of North America, the interest for July and August being embraced in the new bond.

The owners of the First Mortgage Bonds, on adjusting their accounts at the Railroad office, between the old Bonds which they have assigned and the new ones, will receive the coupon for August or September, and on presenting this coupon at the Bank, the owner will be paid, for the Terre Haute and Alton coupon $29 17, and on the Belleville coupon $23 33. Payment will be made on and after the 5th day of August.—Dated July 31, 1862.

A. C. FLAGG, JOHN WILKINSON, } Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, are notified that the new bonds of this Company, to be given in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery on and after the 5th day of August, instant. Parties entitled to receive the new bonds will be required to execute the instrument of assignment of the old bonds in person, or by written power of attorney. The new bonds bear interest from 1st of July, up to which date the Trustees will pay the interest represented in the current coupons of the old Bonds.

R. BAYARD, Chairman of Committee.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 45 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest [illegible] of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the [illegible] day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. & 26TH ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862. }

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's office. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.

URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862. }

EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 20th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.

Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.

The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFICE No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.

Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 9th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the [illegible] inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of LEWIS B. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LEWIS B. BROWN, who will sign in liquidation.

LEWIS B. BROWN, J. M. COGGESHALL.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 1862.

MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN and LAURENCE MYERS, JR., become members of our firm from this date. The Banking, Exchange and Collection business will be continued as heretofore at No. 6 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862. P. M. MYERS & CO.

J. M. COGGESHALL engages in the Flour trade, on his own account, at No. 9 South-st. NEW-YORK, August 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. NELSON & SONS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. NELSON retiring from business. The remaining partners, WM. NELSON, Jr., and ALFRED NELSON, will continue the Shipping and Commission business, under the name of WILLIAM & ALFRED NELSON. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1862. WM. NELSON, WM. NELSON, Jr., ALFRED NELSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of MANNING & DEFOREST, for the transaction of a General Banking and Brokerage business. Domestic and foreign specie, demand notes, land warrants, &c., bought and sold.

JOHN B. MANNING, A. H. DE FOREST. No. 260 Broadway, near Fulton-st.

New-York, July 17, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me Mr. EDWARD P. GILBERT, under the name and firm of GEO. HERKIMER & CO. The Flour and Grain commission business will be continued at No. 109 Broad-st. GEO. HERKIMER.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1862.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1862.

The Trustees submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with the requirements of the Charter:

Outstanding Premiums to July 1, 1861		$196,430 29
Premiums received since		535,891 60
Total		$732,321 89
No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks, disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Earned Premiums to July 1, 1862		$583,797 87
Losses and Expenses	$369,915 41	
Return Premiums	45,697 64	
Re-Insurance, &c.	53,366 02	
Total	$468,979 [illegible]	
The Company have the following assets:		
Cash in Banks	$41,655 64	
United States Stocks and Treasury Notes	299,350 00	
New-York State, Bank and City Stocks	189,407 70	
Loans on Stocks and Cash due the Company	36,802 87	
Real Estate, Bonds and Mortgages	104,875 79	$672,091 70
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable		240,235 37
Salvage, Re-Insurance and other Claims due the Company		90,167 48
Insurance Scrip and Sundry Notes at estimated value		38,055 28
Total Assets		$1,000,849 [illegible]

In view of the above results, the Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a dividend of interest of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th day of August next.

Also, Resolved, That a dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending June 30, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next.

The Trustees, after reserving over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS PROFITS, have further resolved that FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.) of the Outstanding Certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1854, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent of FIFTY PER CENT. (50 per cent.)

By order of the Board, W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. W. SCHMIDT,	FRANCIS HATHAWAY,
STEWART BROWN,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
STEPHEN JOHNSON,	E. P. FABBRI,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	EDWARD KAUPE,
ARTHUR LEARY,	HENRY OELRICHS,
HENRY MEYER,	HENRY W. HUBBELL,
EDW. H. R. LYMAN,	JAMES R. SMITH,
GEORGE MOKE,	GEORGE MOSLE,
E. V. THEBAUD,	GUSTAVE H. KISSEL,

JOHN H. EARLE, President. JOHN H. LYELL, Vice-President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Phillips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Stoddard, E. H. Brodhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Receiving basins and culverts in Chambers-street and James-slip; sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to and through Third-avenue to Harlem River; receiving basin south-east corner Suffolk and Houston streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Pearl and Cherry streets; on north side of South-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver-street; on both sides of Water and Cherry-street, between Roosevelt and Oliver streets; on both sides of James-slip, between South and Oak street; both sides of Roosevelt-street, between Cherry and Madison streets; both sides of Oak-street, between Chestnut and James streets; both sides of Bowery, between Chestnut and Roosevelt streets; of south side of Batavia-street, between Chambers and James streets; north sides of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fifth and Second avenues; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; on both sides of Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; east side of Suffolk-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Aug. 1, 1862. }

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address J. P. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 25,) New-York.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay, $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the ninth day of August, at 12 o'clock, for supplying 500 barrels Navy Beef, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the Navy-yard, at Brooklyn.

The Beef must be from well-fattened cattle, and must conform as near as possible in quality to the standard assumed for Navy Beef, and pass the usual inspection of the Navy-yard. The barrels must be according to the Navy standard.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the U. S. District Judge, District-Attorneys, Collector or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Full particulars may be ascertained upon application to the Inspecting Officer at the Navy-yard.

The above Beef is purchased on account of defaulting contractors, and must be furnished without delay.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

COFFEE FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Coffee," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 16th instant, for furnishing and delivering, on receiving ten days' notice, at the United States Navy-yard at Brooklyn, all the coffee which may be required for the use of the navy during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

The coffee to be equal to the best Cuba, according to the sample at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and be delivered there without extra charge.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation immediately, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz.:

Sewer in Ridge-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; sewer in Grand-street, from No. 448 to Sheriff-street; trap-block pavement of Elm-street, between Duane and Reade streets, and crosswalks in Sixth-avenue, at Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPAN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 1, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDINGS, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the titles of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, August 12, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For fencing lots in the following places, viz.:

Southeast corner of Pearl and Chambers streets, numbers four hundred and fourteen, four hundred and sixteen and four hundred and eighteen.

Blocks bounded by Broadway, Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, and Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

Northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Block bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets, and the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Fortieth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

North side of Thirty-sixth-street, between the Second-avenue and St. Gabriel's Church.

South side of Thirtieth-street, one hundred feet from the southerly corner of Second-avenue.

South side of Forty-second-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Southwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, where not already done.

North side of Fifty-eighth-street, south side of Fifty-ninth-street, from the Seventh-avenue to the buildings on the said street west of the Seventh-avenue; on the Seventh-avenue, west side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

For setting curb and gutter in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same; and for fencing and flagging in front of vacant lots on the west side of the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1862. }

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS AND HATS.—Separate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

75,000 ARMY BLANKETS,

wool, gray, (with the letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long, five feet six inches wide, and to weigh five pounds each. Also,

33,600 UNIFORM HATS, (black felt.)

All deliveries will be subject to inspection, and must conform in all respects to the sealed army patterns deposited in this Office; a just and rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above articles. Bidders will state the time and amount of each delivery. The blankets are required to be delivered within ninety days, and the hats within sixty days from date of award of contract.

The right is reserved by the Deputy Quartermaster-General *to accept any part or the whole of a bid offered*, or to reject the bids in whole or in part, as the interest of the Government in his opinion may require. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee that the *bidder will execute a contract, with good and sufficient bond*, if his bid be accepted. Proposals unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantee will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract *to operate to the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond*. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Blankets and Hats," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until half past 12 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, July 31, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth street, between Sixth and Ninth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Duane and Reade streets, between City Hall-place and Chatham-street.

For setting curb and gutter in Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Fifty-third streets, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of same.

For building pier foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River.

For dredging slip between piers number Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and the agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, July 19, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 25, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Wednesday, August 6, 1862, for the construction of the following sewers, to wit:

In Forty-ninth-street, from near Ninth-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to sewer in Forty-seventh-street.

In Grove-street, from sewer in Hudson-street to a point 170 feet east of Hudson street; and

In Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, No. 7 CITY HALL, Aug. 1, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until August 12, 1862, at 12 M.:

For 250 to 300 tons of the best Anthracite Coal, for the use of the Courts and offices of the County, the ton to be calculated at 2,240 pounds.

Also, proposals for 50 cords of Kindling Wood, pine, cut and split for use.

The said coal and wood to be delivered at such times and places as the Committee may designate.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all proposals.

JAMES DAVIS, WILLIAM M. TWEED, SHERIDAN SHOOK, SMITH ELY, JR., ORISON BLUNT, WILLIAM C. CONNER, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Committee.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, JULY 22, 1862. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of Monday, August 4, 1862:

For the construction of the trap-block pavement of Canal-street from Centre-street to Broadway;

And of crosswalks on Fourth avenue, at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets;

And at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway.

Blank forms for bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, THOS. B. TAPPEN, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862. }

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 28 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. C. BOWEN, Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant vs. THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 1.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS, CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustees of Palmyra Hudlin, Plaintiff, against MATILDA C. BROWN, the wife of John G. Brown, and the said John G. Brown, Defendants.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 30th day of May, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, through E. H. LUDLOW, *Real Estate Auctioneer*, all that certain lot, *piece or parcel of land, with the dwelling-house thereon* erected, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth street, distant one hundred feet eastwardly from *the southeasterly corner of Twenty-fifth-street and the* Seventh-avenue, and running thence southwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, through the centre of a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly, and parallel with Twenty-fifth-street, eighteen feet, thence northwardly and parallel with the Seventh-avenue, and through the centre of another party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth-street, and thence westwardly along the same eighteen feet, to the place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less.—Dated July 2, 1862. JOHN S. HASKIN, Referee.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 5th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 25, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

BETTS & ROBINSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo. 8 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train on Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. [illegible] P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:40 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 138 and 543 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

SHIPPING.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.	FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	TUESDAY, Sept. 2.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

First Cabin, from .... $110 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First and Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON.

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship EDINBURGH will be dispatched from New-York for LIVERPOOL, as an extra steamer, on WEDNESDAY, 6th of August, and will carry a limited number of passengers. JNO. G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, Aug. 9.
CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Aug. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Aug. 23.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £8 8s. And, those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL ON THE 5th AUGUST.

CABIN PASSAGE ONLY, BY THE SPLENDID CLIPPER SHIP NONPAREIL, B. G. GREEN, Commander.

This celebrated clipper ship has unrivaled accommodation, and is a desirable conveyance for cabin passengers, having made the passage in thirteen days, (13.)

Apply to THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., No. 15 Broadway, or to Capt. GREEN, on board, at Pier No. 8 N. R.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clydebuilt steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 9. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $193; Steerage, $80. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 289 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 33, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 159 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON. The *Nausau* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; Day-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾; Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4. Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT NEW CHAMPION, now lying at Albany. Said steamer is 220 feet keel, 30 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; has a 44-inch cylinder, and 10 feet stroke. Inquire at the Propeller Line Office, Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY.—Wedding cards, envelops, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 64 albums, (80 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. THE ALLEGHANIANS, VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL-RINGERS. The finest troupe, the most talented and popular, consisting of Miss C. HIFFERT, Miss MARIA BOULARD, Mr. F. STOPEL, Mr. G. GALLOWAY and Mrs. J. M. BOULARD, lately returned from a four years' tour round the world.

No company has ever received such universal encomiums from the Press as this. Read the following:

"The entertainment of the Alleghanians is one of the most agreeable ever given in this City."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"They are all good musicians."—*Boston Journal.*

"Their music is decidedly fine."

"They have certainly carried off the palm of public favor."—*Harper's Magazine.*

"Everything is good, in excellent taste."—*Baptist Register.*

They give their entertainments every afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and every evening, at a quarter before 8, consisting of songs, ballads, duetts and quartettes, sentimental, pathetic and comic.

Mr. F. STOPEL will also introduce his Newly-invented PIANO-FORTE of WOOD and STRAW.

Mr. ALFRED BURNETT, COMIC DELINEATOR, will also appear in his inimitable performances.

LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL, THE LARGEST LADY IN THE WORLD, 8 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 580 lbs.

NED, THE LEARNED SEAL. He plays the organ, kisses his Keeper, shoulders the musket, shakes hands with the ladies, throws them kisses, &c.

DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS. AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.

Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

WINTER GARDEN THEATER.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1862, Grand Complimentary Testimonial BENEFIT to PROFESSOR ANDERSON, under the patronage of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, who will appear in their characteristic costume.

The THISTLE SOCIETY and the BURNS CLUB.

On which occasion the following eminent artists have most kindly volunteered their services:

Mademoiselle CARLOTTA PATTI, Madame STRAKOSCH, Signor [illegible], Signor MUSIO, who have graciously consented to appear in a GRAND CONCERT.

The Dramatic Performance will be sustained by Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, Lessee of Niblo's Garden. Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, the Eminent Irish Comedians. Mr. W. M. FLEMING, Director of the Winter Garden. Mr. J. DELMON GRACE, his first appearance since his return from Europe. Mr. HARRY PEARSON, the universal favorite. Mr. W. H. NORTON, of Wallack's Theatre. Mr. GEORGE BONIFACE. Mr. CHARLES HALE. Mrs. G. SKERRETT, of Wallack's Theatre. Miss EMILY THORNE, her first appearance since her return to New-York. Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, and George Christy's celebrated Minstrel Band.

The performance will commence with a ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER. After which, the GRAND CONCERT. Followed by the famous Farce of THE VERMONT WOOL DEALER.

Mr. A. Sedgwick and Master C. Sedgwick, with a Duo Brillante, on English Concertinas, from "William Tell." GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. After which, THE IRISH LION.

The whole to conclude with CRAMOND BRIG. Doors open at 7¼. Performance commences at 8 precisely.

WALLACK'S. Entrance on Broadway and 13th-st. Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.

FRA DIAVOLO REPEATED.

CARD.—The immense success which attended this beautiful burlesque during the past fortnight, the houses nightly increasing in numbers, suggests to the management the policy of its repetition on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. It will be given on those evenings for positively the two last times, in conjunction with YANKEE and IRISH pieces, in which Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE will give their famous delineations.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 4 and 5, FRA DIAVOLO AND LORD FLANIGAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY. The coolest theatre in New-York.

First appearance in three years of the celebrated GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE. First appearance of the WORLD'S WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1862, will be presented, the Comic Pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS. GABRIEL RAVEL in his great comic character of [illegible].

To conclude with the THREE FLYING TRAPEZE. A LA DOTARD .... by .... YOUNG AMERICA.

The entertainment will commence with the roaring Farce by the Dramatic Company, called THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS.

Change of performance every evening.

With the exception of the Press, no free list.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

NEW FACES AND NEW FEATURES. MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC. THE PANTOMIME OF SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD. FIRST APPEARANCE OF M. DENIER. FIRST APPEARANCE OF YOUNG MADIGAN. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MASTER CHAS. MADIGAN. SENORITA CUBAS, THOMAS BAKER, COSTA, THELEUR, XIMENES, WIETOFF, RONZANI, LOUISE TOURNAIRE, &c., &c.

Admission to the whole, 25 cents.

MISS MARY AGNES CAMERON BEGS TO ANNOUNCE

Her return to New-York, after having visited many of the principal cities and towns of Canada, WITH UNBOUNDED SUCCESS, AND WILL GIVE HER FIRST GRAND DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT STATEN ISLAND, ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1862, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

The entertainment will be under the immediate patronage of many of the leading families of Staten Island.

Miss CAMERON calls upon the kindly promptings of an American public, to support and assist (by their generous patronage) her endeavor to alleviate the sufferings of those gallant men who are now bleeding for their country's cause; men who have periled limb and life to preserve inviolate the homes and hearths, the rights and honors OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

It is Miss Cameron's intention to give eight entertainments at the following fashionable SUMMER RESORTS: STATEN ISLAND, ROCKAWAY, CAPE MAY, LONG BRANCH, LITTLE FALLS, SHARON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, AND NEWPORT.

Half the receipts of each performance to be devoted to the above named noble cause.

See future advertisements.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

George Christy and J. N. Briggs ... Lessees and Proprietors. George Christy .... Stage Manager. J. N. Briggs .... Business Manager and Treasurer.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4.

The laughable Farce of Schemmerhorn's Boy—George Christy as Julius Schemmerhorn.

The famous Quartette, Reeves, Morland, Bray and Corwin.

The champion Clog-Dancer R. SANDS.

A Grand Matinée every SATURDAY, at 3, for ladies and children.

Admittance 25 cents; no half price, except for children, to Matinée only.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL. 514 BROADWAY, 514. Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HENRY WOOD .... Sole Proprietor and Manager.

The Best Ventilated Hall in the City.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. INCREASED ATTRACTIONS. ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. MONDAY, Aug. 4, and every evening during the week. THE GREAT CONGRESS OF ARTISTS, WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

Eph Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, Abecco, Porter, Lewis, &c., &c.

In new songs, dances, acts, &c.

The Press-el-dig-a-tater. Damon and Pythias.

The Traitor's Fate. African Cousins. Wall-st. Brokers. Ain't Got Time to Tarry, &c.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25c.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

This superb collection of Paintings is again open for exhibition at the old Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. This is the finest Gallery of Paintings in the country. The pictures are all for sale. For any information in regard to price, terms, &c., address JAS. W. WARD, Secretary Inst. Art, No. 548 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING.—EIGHTH-AV. RAILROAD TO HARLEM!—Citizens! property owners! attend the adjourned meeting MONDAY, Aug. 4, 7 o'clock P.M., at Elm Park Hotel, 92d-st. and Broadway. Interesting reports will be presented. By order.

THOMAS MANSON, Chairman. HENRY A. HEISER, Vice-Chairman. JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session for the election of officers and other business, in the room, O. F. Hall, corner Grand-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Scribe.

A. P. A.—MEMBERS OF NO SURRENDER LODGE No. 19 will please be in attendance at their Lodge room, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to pay a friendly visit to Phoenix Lodge No. 20. By order of the Lodge.

THOS. GARDNER, R. S. JOSEPH RODEN, W. M.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE plot owners in the Rockland Cemetery will be held on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at the office of Charles Gould, Esq., President, No. 2 Hanover-st., at 9½ A. M., when two Trustees will be elected.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1862. E. B. LORD, Secretary.

[illegible] Missouri Home Guard Unreliable.—Pride [illegible] Treasonable the National Force which [illegible] Blair—The Guerrillas [illegible]

[illegible], Friday, July 25, 1862.

SUPPRESSED FACTS ANTICIPATED.

In the multiplicity and grandeur of events that elsewhere are transpiring, the comparatively unimportant occurrences of this Department pass by unheeded. From knowledge untold yet, as well as from the many indications cropping out on the border, it is evident that we are not much longer to be permitted to bask in the sunshine of our quietude. It is evident from many things that we are likely to find the "irrepressible" Gen. Price again in Missouri, at the head of his veteran forces. The late order of Gov. Gamble is by no means one of the slight evidences of the coming conflict. The activity and concert of the various guerrilla gangs are strong proofs of the approaching campaign, in which it is to be feared that the Government will find they have leaned on a broken reed in trusting the Home Guards of Missouri. As early as last May I was informed in St. Louis by well-informed persons, that the loyalty of one-half of these troops was justly suspected, and that at least one-fifth of them had been members of the State Guard under Price. What can be expected of such materials, should it be true that Price is again advancing on Missouri? To add to the folly, the order of Gov. Gamble calls "all able-bodied men" into the field, and puts rifles into their hands. It seems to me, with the experiences I have had of Missourians, quite an easy way of providing arms for rebel sympathizers. I believe fully one-half of the male adult population of that State are rebels at heart. This is underrating their numbers. We in Kansas are watching the progress of these movements somewhat anxiously, as, in the event of such a movement on Price's part, our situation is rather precarious.

THE FORCE TO MEET THE REBELS.

We have but about fifteen hundred troops in the State, including the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, doing Provost duty, and the garrisons at Forts Riley, Leavenworth, Lamond and Lyons. The Indian Expedition has, I believe, been ordered back to Fort Scott. It consists of the Second, six companies of the Ninth, and the Tenth Kansas—the two first cavalry and the latter infantry. There is, then, the Second Ohio Cavalry and Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, with the First and Second Indian Home Guard Regiments, both being full. These latter are mustered as infantry, but most of them have ponies, and are doing excellent service as scouts and pickets, on which service they are generally employed. The whole force, with the two batteries, number about six thousand men. They were encamped, at the last advices on Grand River, about 100 miles south of Fort Scott, and 25 from Tah-lah-quah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation. Their advance so far, though not a prudent one, has been successful. Several hundred Indians have joined the Union forces, and the forces of Clarkson and Stand Waitie have been dispersed, Col. Clarkson captured, and nearly 200 of his men are prisoners. The engagement took place between a portion of Col. Ritchie's First Indian Regiment and the Confederate forces under Clarkson.

CLARKSON'S PROPOSED WORK.

Clarkson, now in the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth, is a well-known Border Ruffian of 1855-56, and was formerly Postmaster of this city. He has been actively engaged in the rebel service since the war commenced, having commanded the First Arkansas at Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Lexington, etc. He was commanding a cavalry corps when taken prisoner, and his order books and papers, captured at the same time, show that he was designated for important service.

I copy from these papers some letters and other documents, which the kindness of Gen. Blunt places at my disposal.

Gen. Earl Van Dorn thus orders Clarkson, under date of April 8:

Colonel: After organizing and fitting out your command, as authorized by Special Order, No. 27, dated March 22, it is desired that you will make your way as quickly as possible to the route between Leavenworth or Independence and Santa Fé, or other points in New-Mexico, and use your utmost efforts to intercept and capture the supply trains of the enemy in that department, to cut off their mails, and annoy them by every other means in your power. When practicable, you will bring any stores or property you may capture into the Confederate States' limits—otherwise, you will destroy them.

There is none of the "prudential defensive" in these orders, but, like all the other letters and papers, they show that the rebel Generals understand how much more effective is the war that is offensive than the stammering and halting policy which we have pursued.

Col. Coffee writes from Maysville, Ark., under date of May 8, asking for Clarkson's support, as eight hundred Federals are marching towards him. He speaks of having but between two and three hundred men, poorly armed and mounted.

Clarkson writes to Gen. Price the following letter, urging an attack on Southwest Missouri, assuring him of its feasibility and the certainty of support from that State:

Fort Smith, Friday, May 16, 1862.

Major-Gen. S. Price—*Dear Sir*: I am now at this place with about one thousand men, and a prospect for a good many more. Circumstances have somewhat changed since I came here, in regard to the condition of things in Southwest Missouri. There are very few Feds in the entire southwest part of the State—not more than fifteen hundred, militia and all. Sturgis is at his mills; Coffey is also there. They have, between them, one thousand men. The people in Arkansas are very eager to turn out and join me. I believe, if my instructions only warranted the course, I can raise men enough to clean out the whole of Missouri south of the river. It is true, we are short of arms, ammunition, &c., yet we can, by exertion, take from the enemy a sufficient supply to enable us to move on. All that I want is the authority to act. General, have I your confidence to the extent warranted in asking you to grant me this power. I feel certain of success under the circumstances; all I want is authority to act. I have thought of sending Capt. Buzzard (his Adjutant—Ed.) to you, in order to ascertain your views on this subject, but he would have to ride all the way on horseback to Memphis; and, besides, delay in my movements might produce a different condition of things than I find at present; therefore, I have concluded to act in accordance with the demands of the present, and proceed at once to organize what force I can, and move against the enemy wherever I can find them in Southwest Missouri, in such numbers as prudence may dictate, until I can get further orders from you. General, if this course meets your approbation, I hope you will send me orders to raise all the men I can for the service for said purpose, giving me the command of men under your orders. I hope that you believe that I would not propose to you an impossible movement. I have thought over this matter well, and believe success is sure to follow.

I wanted to state to you one thing more. I cannot consent to act under Raine' command. You well know my reasons. I understand he is now at Little Rock, on his way to Missouri. You will of course understand that my enlistment and command will be for the Confederate service, while this is the Missouri State Guard. Therefore, our commands will not clash in the least. I know from positive information that so soon as we can open the way, we will have large reinforcements from Missouri. Besides, there are many Missourians now here, who will go into this service cheerfully, while they will not go into the Missouri State Guard again. General, I hope to hear from you soon. Ever your ob't servant,

J. J. CLARKSON.

Gen. Raine seems to be quite unpopular with Clarkson, who, in a letter to Gen. Hindman, under date of June 10, speaks of Raine in this wise: "His course can only be explained in connection with the fact that his drunkenness disqualifies him from all proper action. I have had no intercourse with him. I will [illegible] the honor to give you all the particulars relative to this important subject, and hope you will act on some course that will get rid of him. [illegible] to be fighting with might and main [illegible] the Confederacy, merely for the purpose of [illegible] to himself a position which he has [illegible] so shamefully disgraced. I trust that you [illegible] to what I refer, as I would not open this subject to you."

The letter to Gen. Hindman seems to be in remonstrance to an order to withdraw the forces under Clarkson from the Cherokee Nation to fall back to Gen. Cooper, then in Western Arkansas. Clarkson thus urges their being left:

"It is the firm conviction of the leading men in the Nation that if their force is withdrawn at this very critical period, this country will be overrun, and deserted by all the true friends of the South. If this country should fall into the hands of the enemy we fear that many who are vacillating either from motives of cupidity or fear may turn against us. While, on the other hand, if we can hold the country, we believe the benefit in the future will be of incalculable value."

Bearing date of May 20 is a memorandum of the seizure, by Clarkson, at Fort Smith, from merchants and others, of ninety-three kegs of gunpowder. Also, a day or two later, is a copy of an order to Capt. Gunn, Quartermaster, directing him to obtain certain supplies, and offering details to effect the object. The letter plainly indicates that pressing from the citizens was the means pointed out for obtaining what was needed. June 23, Clarkson writes a sharp letter to Col. Drew, a half-breed Cherokee, at the head of a force in the rebel service, demanding why he had not joined with his command, stating that he hears he (Drew) is furloughing his men, and hinting that he will be reported as a traitor to Gen. Cooper. An unfinished letter to Col. Standwaitie was also found on Clarkson, urging him to retreat with the trains, and evidently anxious as to the advance of the Union forces.

THE INDIANS.

One of the most interesting documents is a species of journal, having reference to the organization and actions of the first company of Cherokee Indians enrolled in the Confederate service. Its grammar and syntax is somewhat "mixed," like a partially educated Indian's English, but it is quite interesting. I make some extracts from it:

"The Cherokee Outlet Company was raised for the service of the Confederate States of America, and intended in part toward the fulfillment of a proposition, offered through the Confederate authorities, to the Cherokee people, assuring *their* perpetual friendship, acknowledging our rights and boundaries, as has been granted to us by former treaties with the old United States, and proposing our security by the settlement of all claims held and acknowledged by the Cherokees against the United States, including the neutral land and outlet as granted to us by the United States Government."

The journal then proceeds to state that the Company was ostensibly raised in what is known as the District of Kooweeskoowe, or the Cherokee Outlet, a small tract of land contiguous to Kansas, on the Verdigris River. It was, however, principally recruited from other districts, owing to causes which the journalizer thus states:

"Being remote from the older settlements, and the majority of its inhabitants full bloods who were mostly connected in some way or other, if not old associates in crimes of other districts, and now linked in fortune, existence, and sworn by all that is dear to civilization, to the very basest crimes and designs that were ever devised by human nature, and brought to light by the order secretly organized and extensively patronized, and known now as the *Pin Order*; considering these and other disadvantages which was to be met with by such as would venture to unite their feeling with the Southern cause, as the secret order was sworn enemies of the South; and that such as was Southern in feeling and principles, were not allowed an open expression of such sentiments by threats of the above order, and as this district was mostly of that order, and through threats and intimations, it was made extremely difficult to make up a company from this district."

Then follows a list of officers and men, by which it appears R. C. Parks was Captain. The company numbered 48 persons, who "constituted" (according to the journal) "the first organized and encamped body of Cherokee troops offered the Southern Confederacy." Ben McCulloch authorized Standwaitie, a half-breed of the Delaware district, to raise a regiment of Cherokees for the service of the Confederacy. The arms were generally furnished by the volunteers, "or bought, borrowed, or (obtained) by some other means, securing the value of the same to the owner by the Captain and officers;" "clothing, shot, &c., were also bought by orders securing the amount furnished to parties belonging to the company." The writer proceeds to describe the camp of the company and their manner of living, which seems to have been pleasant. This party seems to have been enrolled about August, 1861, though the date is not given. The journal illustrates the Union feeling among the Cherokees in this wise:

"Here we are awaiting the formation of other companies in each district, which it was understood would be raised soon, if not put down by the opposition to the Southern party, which is very strong in all portions, mostly full bloods of the Pin Order, and a few designing half-breeds and whites, (Union men Abolitionists,) who, for the sake of public patronage, are induced to fall in with any policy tending to keep them afloat with the majority of ignorance. A flag of Southern stripe could not stand in no part. It would no sooner be raised than would come calls and yells for its being lowered and laid aside, or the sympathizers should be shot."

Speaking of their scouting operations, the journalizer describes a capture:

"One individual we took who professed sound principles upon a non-interested policy he desired to pursue, and, being an Irishman, felt duplicated on both sides, consequently he was leisurely footing his way to Walnut Creek, Kansas, carrying a carpet-bag laden with bread and meat exclusively. He had on an Irishman's suit and brogue. After learning all I could from him, which was not much, I started him back across the prairie toward Grand River, where he claimed to have made a crop. Another instance was rescued from Kickapooses and band, Osages, who captured their cold-sided man somewhere west upon the prairies, traveling in a northern direction from our more western settlement of Carnie, 25 miles due west. Said prisoner (John Wilson) says he is a Swede, been some two years in America, has lived and now owns some property in Kansas, a section of land west and about Walnut Creek, and two lots in Wyandot City. He had made a crop on Carnie, received his wages in horses, and was driving them all before him, six in number. He complained considerably of bad treatment at the hands of his captors, and professed great pleasure in seeing our boys, who went from camp on learning the circumstances to see about him. He has since joined our company, and his name is to be found on our roll."

THE POSITION OF JOHN ROSS.

The company, it is claimed, done service in preventing the incursions of Kansas Jayhawkers, and other Northern enemies. In proof of which are given copies of letters sent by an Osage expressman to the Chief, John Ross, by Gen. Lane and R. H. Carruth, Esq., former Clerk of the Seminole nation. These letters were placed in the hands of one who was treacherous, and delivered them to Capt. Parker instead of John Ross:

Humboldt, Kansas, Sept. 5, 1861.

To John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation:

Sir: Inclosed you will find a copy of a commission which authorizes me to obtain, if possible, a meeting between a delegation of your people and James H. Lane, commander of the Kansas Brigade. The object of this meeting is to assure the Cherokee people of the friendship of the United States Government, and to allay all ill feeling that false reports may have raised in the minds of the Cherokee people against it. I am authorized to assure you that the expenses of the delegation will be paid by the United States Government, and that they will, when they come, be paid a reasonable sum therefor.

Immense preparations are being made for the war, and it would be well if your delegation could reach here before an advance South is made. The Government has no desire to violate any of her treaties with the Indians. Though false friends to the Southern tribes have held out every inducement to get them to break their treaties, it is gratifying to know that some of them prove loyal. Your delegation will report themselves at Humboldt or Neosho, where arrangements will be made for them, and perhaps the proper officers be there to confer with them. * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

R. H. CARRUTH,

Commissioner of the United States to the Southern Tribes.

Headquarters, Fort Scott, Aug. 30, 1862.

To Edward H. Carruth, Esq.

You are this day appointed on the part of the United States Government, to seek and obtain an interview between the different Southern tribes and myself. To this end, you are authorized to employ such agents, Indians or others, as guides or interpreters as you may deem necessary. You will so arrange with delegations of these tribes to meet me at Fort Titus, in the Osage, or some other point. Consider in these your reasonable share of money as may be necessary. To enable you to visit such tribes, to enable you to employ such guides and interpreters, you are to draw from the Quartermaster of the Kansas Brigade, on your own requisition, approved by me.

JAMES H. LANE,

Commander Kansas Brigade.

Accompanying these documents is a copy of a letter sent to Ben McCulloch, with them, by Capt. Parks:

Camp Walker, Verdigris, C. N., Sept. 11, 1862.

To Commanding Officer, Camp Walker:

Sir: Inclosed you will find a late dispatch from Mr. R. H. Carruth to John Ross, also his letter of appointment as Indian Commissioner, by James H. Lane, Commander of the Kansas Brigade, on the part of the United States Government.

These are true copies of the original letters, which were, according to the wishes of Commissioner Carruth, forwarded on yesterday evening, to our Chief.

As to any real danger originating from such warm correspondence we are unable to say; but, from the frankness of the Commissioner's note to our Chief, he must undoubtedly understand our policy very well and to be on *safe footing*, we shall be respectful but surely watchful. These papers were intrusted to and *forwarded by one of the upper town Osage Indians*, and was handed to a gentleman near here to be forwarded to our Chief, thinking him, I suppose, to be of the same policy.

We have been on duty now near six weeks, hoping long before this to have been received by the Southern Confederate States, in compliance with the proposition of Capt. Allen Pike and Gen McCulloch, for raising a regiment of Cherokees. We are poorly armed here to face the Northern improved patents, and are greatly in want of supplies; and as it has pleased Gen. Lane and Commissioner Carruth to request their friends of the Cherokee Nation to come forward, receive their arms, a sufficient amount of money, &c., for purposes well known, we shall only hint at your unreasonable delay in assisting your friends so far as to be able to keep out old Abe's friends at home. Respectfully and truly,

R. C. PARKS, Captain Outlet Company.

The journal proceeds to state the difficulty these Southern sympathisers had in keeping up their organization. The writer, probably Capt. Parks, says:

"Our worst and most determined enemies are our nearest neighbors. There is no mistaking the determination with which the Pin Order are opposing every extension of friendship by a citizen of the nation in order to gain recruits."

Later news from the Indian Expedition is of quite conflicting character. Through the incompetency and mismanagement of Col. Weer, commanding, the rebels have been allowed to gather under Gen. Cooper at Fort Davis, four miles below Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas, to the number of 4,500, to which they are receiving constant accessions. At the time of this information reaching us, the expedition was 180 miles from Fort Scott, living on half rations, in a deserted and barren country, the supply trains 70 miles in the rear, with the prospect of a strong force of the enemy, under Standwaitie, cutting them off; the commander drunk nearly the whole time, and the men in a semi-mutinous state in consequence of his tyranny. Col. (now General) Salomon, Ninth Wisconsin, commanding the Second Brigade, determined, after counseling with the officers, to take the responsibility of arresting Col. Weer and forwarding charges to Gen. Blunt. This was done, and measures taken to prevent resistance. He was informed that if he did not give his parole to report to Gen. Blunt, he would be sent under guard. The parole was given, and Col. Weer, with his Adjutant, Capt. Lawrence, started for this place, as did also Maj. Burnett, of the Second Ohio Cavalry, detailed by Gen. Salomon to convey the charges, &c., to the General. They both arrived yesterday. The responsibility assumed by Gen. Salomon is a great one, and is nothing else but mutiny, unless fully warranted by the circumstances, and necessary to save the expedition. He has fallen back fifty miles with his forces, sent strong reinforcements to the supply trains, and placed his Indian regiment on the east side of the Verdigris River, where they will be able to meet and intercept the forces of Standwaitie, should he attempt to cut off the trains. From the known and gross intemperance of Col. Weer, few persons who know of his arrest doubt that it was fully justified. I shall probably be enabled to send you the report of Gen. Salomon, as well as a copy of the charges against Col. Weer.

JOHN ROSS A PRISONER.

Fah-Lah-Quah, capital of the Cherokees, is now in possession of our troops. They arrived in time. Under the treaty made by the Secesh Indians, John Ross was compelled to call out the available military force of the nation, whenever called upon to do so by Jeff. Davis. The call had been made, and Ross was about to issue a proclamation calling out all Cherokees able to bear arms, when made a prisoner by our forces. It is shrewdly suspected that the arrest was conveniently planned to enable Ross to give his parole not to do anything against the United States. It is the general opinion that he is our friend, but overawed at present.

A THIRD REGIMENT OF INDIAN HOME GUARDS has been organized. Maj. Wm. A. Phillips, of the First Regiment, has been appointed by Gen. Blunt to the command, and recommended for the Colonelcy. Col. Phillips is the former well-known *Tribune* Kansas correspondent, and is one of the best and truest men our State possesses. All who wish this war ended, and know the Colonel, are heartily glad to see him promoted. His regiment numbers a thousand men. There are 500 more Indians waiting to be enrolled in a fourth regiment. A large number of contrabands have entered Kansas from the Indian Territory, bringing with them considerable property in the shape of horses, oxen, wagons, provisions, &c., left by their rebel masters, and properly appropriated to the support of these loyal negroes. About 300 in all have reached Southern Kansas within the past ten days.

CONTRABAND SOLDIERS.

The expectation that the services of colored men will be accepted as soldiers in this Department has roused considerable enthusiasm among them. As soon as they are aware who is to command, a regiment can be readily raised. None but Anti-Slavery men, however, can secure their services. Most of them express a desire to form a brigade, under command of Col. Jennison, who could undoubtedly raise two regiments in a shorter space of time than any other man, not excepting Gen. Lane. The other regiments would be filled below. Capt. Geo. H. Hoyt, of John Brown, Jr's Company, is spoken of as Colonel of the First Kansas Colored Regiment; also, Capt. Williams, of the Fifth Kansas; Capt. Stewart, of the Ninth; Capt. Moonlight, of the Tenth, Acting Adjutant-General to Gen. Blunt. Whenever definite instructions are received here, from which it is evident that something like fair play will be accorded them in the choice of officers Kansas has the first regiment of colored volunteers to offer for the war. They are now drilling here and at Lawrence.

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Committee have called a Convention, to meet at the Capital, on the 17th of September, for the purpose of nominating a full State ticket. The following is the substance of the call, inviting the cooperation of loyal men:

"All persons holding with us the fundamental doctrine of human freedom, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, the use of all the means God has put into the hands of the nation for the suppression of the rebellion, a hearty support of the Government and an honest administration of our local affairs, are invited to unite with us in action under the above call."

The greatest interest will turn upon the nomination of Representative and Governor. A. C. Wilder, of Leavenworth, and Hon. M. F. Conway, the present able member, are the principal candidates for Congressmen. Mr. Wilder, who is a thorough radical Republican, has, it would seem at present, the inside track. He is a sagacious, practical business man, with considerable ability as a politician, and will, if nominated, fitly represent the State and its Anti-Slavery views and war policy. Of Judge Conway it is needless to say much. He has already taken rank among the ablest political thinkers the young generation has brought forth. His magnificent oration on the war, "Slavery, and its effects upon the Nations," stands as evidence of his genius, and places him among the first of our orators. Should he be renominated, he will be heartily supported. There is a strong current in favor of nominating him to the Gubernatorial chair. It would be refreshing, indeed, to see intellect in place of low cunning, base swindling, and the most treacherous demagoguery, as embodied in the person of Gov. Robinson, enthroned in that seat.

The principal candidates for Governor are Hon. M. S. Adams, of this city, the Speaker of the late House of Representatives, a very respectable lawyer and Republican; Hon. George A. Crawford, of Fort Scott, who was run last fall as the Union candidate in the attempt to oust Robinson, and who is a War Democrat, is also a candidate, with some show of success.

THE LATE ORDER OF GOV. GAMBLE

Seems to have produced an alarm among the tender-footed brethren in Missouri. Large numbers seem desirous to emigrate to Kansas. Hundreds of butternuts have made their appearance in our streets within a day or two. Gen. Blunt has issued the following circular in consequence:

Headquarters Department of Kansas,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 22, 1862.

Information has been received at these headquarters, that since the issue of the proclamation of Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, calling out all loyal men subject to do military duty, that a great number of persons have come into the State of Kansas for the purpose of evading the military laws of that State. The presumption is that all such persons are either disloyal or vagrants; therefore the military authorities are hereby directed to notify them to leave the limits of this Department without delay, and in case of refusal to comply with such notice, to arrest them as rebels and vagrants, using at all times proper discretion not to interfere with any person coming from that State upon legitimate business.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. BLUNT.

Thos. McKinney, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The industry, firmness and sagacity of Gen. Blunt have accomplished much in this Department, and as a consequence, he has acquired, and maintains a great popularity. He understands what he has to deal with, and knows how to handle it.

The crops in this State are superb. The wheat harvest was very abundant, and corn promises equally as well. All other crops are flourishing. Our farmers are finding a ready market in supplying the troops, and in forwarding to Colorado. This latter trade is fast becoming of vast importance, as a large proportion of the flour used in that Territory is now forwarded from Kansas.

R. J. H.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

The Daring but Unsuccessful Attempt of Col. Ellet to Destroy the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mississippi Flotilla, above Vicksburgh,
Wednesday Evening, July 23, 1862.

I write this letter aboard one of our transports, in momentary apprehension of a surprise by a shot from the *Arkansas*, which, notwithstanding the effort made to destroy her, still survives.

Recent developments between this point and Memphis render it extremely doubtful whether this letter will reach you, but I write it in the hope that the mail may escape capture or detention. My last, which detailed the sudden and unexpected appearance of the *Arkansas*, left with the mail for above on the gunboat *Conestoga*. Since that event, which occurred on the 15th inst., not only an intense desire, but a high sense of duty, has prompted considerations for the destruction of the rebel gunboat. She taught us a terrible lesson; I would fain hope we may profit by it.

ELLET'S PROPOSITION TO DESTROY THE ARKANSAS.

The country cannot place too high an estimate upon the patriotism and courage of Lieut.-Col. Ellet, who has not only proffered, but rendered his services for its benefit, in a manner very few, I do not hesitate to say, would attempt. I know quite well that it is easy to comment and compliment upon paper, and that nothing is more easy than to do both unjustly; therefore I shall confine myself, at present, to detailing the history of the attempt to destroy the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, and the following communication from Lieut.-Col. Ellet will commence it:

Steam Ram Switzerland, Off Vicksburgh,
Sunday Morning, July 20, 1862.

To C. H. Davis, Flag-Officer Gunboat Flotilla:

Permit me to say, Commodore, that I apprehend the continued existence of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, so near us, is exerting a very pernicious influence upon the confidence of our crews and even upon the commanders of our boats; and in view of this state of facts it does seem to me that some risk should be encountered to insure her destruction and reestablish our own prestige upon the Mississippi River.

I hope you have given my proposition your careful consideration, and trust that you may not conclude that the risk of failure is too great to attempt its accomplishment.

I feel great confidence that, with united action, it will be made a complete success. I will myself command a boat that I shall select to run the *Arkansas* down, with a very small, but carefully chosen, crew; while, if you and Commodore Farragut will vigorously attack the batteries, I shall feel that success will surely attend the effort.

Hoping to hear from you favorably as to the attempt to destroy the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*, and that you will excuse the freedom of these suggestions from one whose experience is so slight as compared with your own mature judgment, I remain, with feelings of great respect, Your very obedient servant,

Lieut.-Col. ALFRED W. ELLET,
Commanding Ram Fleet.

INTERVIEW OF THE COMMODORES WITH LIEUT.-COL. ELLET.

This communication, couched in terms of so much respect, and breathing a spirit of confidence and courage, elicited a prompt response from the naval commanders, and at an early hour on Monday morning Commodore Farragut left the peninsula dividing the fleets, and joining Flag-Officer Davis, the twain paid a visit to Lieut.-Col. Ellet, on board his flagram, the *Switzerland*.

The interview lasted over an hour, during which time the plan proposed in the communication was fully discussed and explicitly agreed upon. The Commodores also agreed that the *Essex*, which is regarded as little less than invulnerable, should go ahead of the ram and attack the *Arkansas*, grapple her, and so distract her attention as to give the ram the best possible opportunity of butting her.

Col. Ellet on his part agreed to furnish the ram *Queen of the West* for the enterprise, because of her superior power, speed and prestige, and the three commanders decided to make the trial the ensuing morning at daybreak.

PREPARATIONS FOR DESTROYING THE ARKANSAS.

The *Essex* "coaled" and her crew were sent ashore to fill sand bags, which were packed on her upper deck immediately over the boilers. The *Louisville*, *Cincinnati*, *Benton* and *Bragg* also "coaled" and prepared for the attack.

Col. Ellet, to whom really belonged the danger and hazard of the enterprise, selected a volunteer crew for the *Queen*, and told his men in plain terms that he wanted no man to accompany him, who was not ready to risk his life in the project. In a few minutes the following crew had volunteered, and declared themselves not only willing, but desirous to lend their services for the destruction of the rebel vessel: Lieut. James M. Hunter, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, and four sharpshooters; Alexander Ford, B. F. Ray, Rodey S. McKay, pilots; Jacob Lauer, John McCutlough, John P. Skelton, Granville Roberts, engineers; Thompson Woods, blacksmith; James Kerr, greaser; Peter Brown, Martin Tremp, mates; Geo. Lee, Alexander Cook, Thornton Stewart, Geo. Ball, James Johnson, Geo. Williams, Timothy Harvey, John Wilson, firemen; Wm. H. Nixon, John Montague, Joseph Taylor, (refugee,) deck hands.

This little band of brave fellows were fully alive to the hazardous exploit before them, but they emulated each other in courage, bravery and patriotism, and grew impatient for the eventful morrow.

ATTACK UPON THE REBEL GUNBOAT.

On Tuesday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, Flag-Officer Davis' fleet was under way, and with the *Essex* taking the lead, soon approached the bend above Vicksburgh. The *Queen* and her gallant crew followed, and as soon as the firing commenced, her full head of steam was put on, and the devoted vessel steered direct for her formidable and dread-inspiring foe.

The *Essex* had gone ahead, and as soon as the *Queen* came in sight of the *Arkansas* the *Essex* was at least half a mile below. This disconcerted Col. Ellet considerably, for he expected to find the iron-clad vessel in close quarters with the rebel gunboat. Just at this critical moment, too, Flag-Officer Davis waved his hand from the *Benton*, to Col. Ellet and shouted, "Good luck, good luck!" which Col. Ellet understood to be, "Go back, go back!" and immediately gave orders for the engines to be reversed. The time thus lost was well improved by the rebels, who gave the *Queen* lasting proofs of the power and accuracy of their guns; besides, the check thus given to her speed resulted favorably to the rebel vessel.

The *Arkansas* had steam up, and lay immediately in front of one of the lower water-batteries, which it was the duty of Com. Farragut to have engaged, but, singular and unaccountable as it may seem, he signally failed to do so. The only part he took in the affair was firing a few shells from his mortars.

ENCOUNTER WITH THE ARKANSAS.

Col. Ellet and his heroic son, Corporal Edward C. Ellet, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, alone stood upon the upper deck of the *Queen of the West*, and as she approached the *Arkansas*, a shower of bullets from sharpshooters along the shore whistled around their heads. The *Arkansas* discharged her forward and larboard guns at the ram, doing a great deal of damage to her timbers, but injuring none of her crew. She lay with her prow up stream, and pointed out, manifestly desiring to conceal her stern, which, it is stated, was injured a few days ago by the explosion of one of our shells.

The voices of the rebel gunboat's crew were heard in clamorous blasphemy, rising in terrible distinctness above the clash and clang of the *Queen's* machinery, as she bore down upon her foe, and, as the blow was struck, the blaspheming and terror-stricken wretches were hurled to the larboard side of their vessel and plunged head-foremost out of her ports to escape what seemed to them inevitable destruction.

The ram struck the *Arkansas* immediately aft the third or last gun on her larboard, but the blow was glancing rather than direct, owing to the position of the rebel vessel, which presented a sharing surface to the prow of the ram. It would be difficult to tell the extent of the injury done the *Arkansas*, as the ram found it necessary to make good the retreat to recovering from the shock.

Several lengths of the T iron covering the sides of the *Arkansas* were seen to start from their places and fall half off, but that was the only perceptible damage she sustained. As the *Queen* drew off, some of the rebel gunners rushed to the ports to serve the guns, but Col. Ellet and his brave son discharged their revolvers into the ports, and thus interfered with the designs of the enemy.

But now came the terrible ordeal through which the gallant craft and crew must pass. They must return up stream under the undivided *fire of the enemy's entire batteries*, for monstrous as it may seem, the gunboats withdrew from the attack even before the ram had reached the *Arkansas*. Col. Ellet's heart almost sank within his bosom as he saw destruction thus staring him in the face, as he became more and more fearfully conscious that with a single wooden vessel he must run the fiery gauntlet of a mile of powerful batteries. But the brave and courageous commander nerved himself to the terrible task, and choking down his naturally rising fears with the thought of home and friends, God and native land inspiring his breast, he manfully kept his position, and coolly giving orders for the direction of his vessel, reached the turning point in safety amid a perfect hurricane of shot and shell.

CASUALTIES.

The *Queen* was terribly cut up. Her escape-pipes were cut away and her chimneys riddled. A shell struck an iron safe on her upper deck, and, exploding, demolished it and everything around. A 64-pound shot entered her aft, and traversing the entire length of her cabin, tore all the bedding in the berths over which it passed, and striking the breach of a 32-pounder howitzer, rebounded and wounded Lieut. Hunter in the hip. The rebel balls struck the *Queen* in almost every part but a vital one, and her escape from total destruction under the circumstances seems little less than miraculous. The only persons injured besides Lieut. Hunter was Jesse Sellers, who received a mere flesh wound in the right hand by a piece of shell. It is but proper to state here that it was in a great measure owing to the coolness and courage of Lieut. Hunter that several lives were saved on the *Queen*, for when she struck the *Arkansas*, the firemen and deck-hands ran to the guards to jump overboard, but were prevented by that officer.

The *Essex* was struck by a shell on her port quarter, just aft her forward casemate. Frank White was instantly killed by the explosion, and John Stanley and —— Hawns slightly wounded by splinters.

ELLET STILL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Col. Ellet, who is greatly disappointed at the failure to destroy the *Arkansas*, is still confident of success, and he expresses his determination to try again. He is no enthusiast, but simply a cool, discreet, and reasoning man, with a purpose in life and a determination, not easily shaken by partial failure, to carry it out. He feels confident that the *Arkansas*, or any other vessel afloat, can be destroyed by a ram, and he feels satisfied that had he been supported by the gunboats, as he had reason to feel assured he would be, the *Arkansas* would not have to shower the surface of the Mississippi River, a stigma and a shame upon our fleets and a terror to their commanders.

Absurd as it may seem, they talk of destroying her by shells from our mortars. This probably occurred to them upon learning that a shell had burst near the rebel vessel a few days ago, and injured her stern—a thing, the chances are, that might not occur again in a thousand years.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

One will naturally ask why the fleet did not cooperate with Ellet's ram. Flag-Officer Davis says that he never expected to see the ram return, and that he *forgot* that part of the agreement making it obligatory upon him to cover Ellet's retreat. This will sound strangely, I know, coming from the lips of an experienced naval commander, but I leave it in its naked truth, for the reader to regard it as he may.

I am unable to say why Commodore Farragut failed to perform his part of the compact, but it is stated that he could not get his vessels under way in time. I cannot allow myself to think that either of these gentlemen, who are brave and loyal officers, premeditated their course; but certain it is, that an impenetrable mist surrounds it, that no one but they can satisfactorily dispel. Both are sincere in their esteem and respect for Col. Ellet, who has yet unshaken confidence in them, and who is ready again to cooperate with them in the much-to-be-desired destruction of the rebel gunboat *Arkansas*.

CONDITION OF THE FLEET.

Now, perhaps when it is too late, the fleet is becoming alive to the necessity for active measures, but whether they will be taken or not is difficult to solve.

Reports of deserters and refugees state that the rebels are busily engaged constructing other gunboats up the Yazoo, which, strange to say, has been neglected since the appearance of the *Arkansas*, except by Col. Ellet, who keeps one of his rams guarding its mouth.

The *Sallie Wood*s was burned to the water's edge at Greenville, Miss., on her upward trip, a few days ago, and the *Lady Pike* is reported to have been captured or destroyed on her way hither, about the same time.

Boats are attacked by guerrillas, nearly all the way down from Memphis, and the greatest anxiety prevails at this point. Every one connected with the flotilla, is endeavoring to leave for above, and it is quite evident that the effort is wisely suggested. A great deal of sickness prevails; indeed, half the fleet is prostrated with the low swamp fevers peculiar to this desolate waste of country, and it is useless to conceal the fact that the Mississippi flotilla might just as well be lying off Venice as off Vicksburgh for any good it has effected.

Accident by Lightning.—We learn from the Kinderhook *Rough Notes*, that during the heavy rainstorm last Tuesday evening, the steam cotton factory in that village was struck by lightning, and three persons were injured. The fluid entered through a window in the lower story, occupied as the carding-room, and was distributed round the room by following the iron steam-pipe used in warming the building. A Mrs. Bell, an operative, who was leaning against these pipes, near the window where the lightning entered, had her right hip paralyzed by the shock, and was carried out into the open air, where she recovered sufficiently to be carried home. Her back and thigh are marked with green spots. A young man standing near her had his elbow burnt to a blister, and another one was rendered motionless by the lightning playing tag over his feet.

Fire soon communicated to the cotton, and the card and lapper-room was instantly enveloped in flames. The machinery was instantly stopped, cards stripped, and the railway troughs leading into them filled with burning cotton, was taken out and extinguished. The door leading to the lapper-room was closed, and the fire raging among the cotton within was speedily conquered by some five or six pails of water thrown in upon it.

Markets.

Buffalo, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Flour steady, and demand moderate. Wheat quiet; sales of No. 2 Ohio Spring, 100; Red Western Ohio at $1 14. Corn dull, at 45c. Oats and other Grains quiet. Whisky quiet, and no sales. Canal Freights steady. *Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bush. Wheat, 25,000 bush. Corn. *Exports*—300 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bush. Wheat, 65,000 bush. Corn, 10,000 bush. Oats, 14,000 bush. Rye.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Flour dull. Wheat closed dull at 92c.@93c. for No. 1; 88c.@88½c. for No. 2. Corn ½c. lower, at 39½c.@39¾c. Oats dull. *Receipts*—5,100 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 140,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—600 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn. Freights ¼c. lower. Exchange for gold unchanged.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Aug. 2.

Flour in moderate demand. Wheat dull at 92c. for No. 1. *Receipts*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 83,000 bushels Wheat.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Fletcher's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Parkersburgh, from New-Orleans—Sebastian Barrier, Jobe Seibers, G. E. Stoup, Manuel Rufino, M. Brunelon, Hope Beauty, A. Bewinger, Catherine Haley, A. Schreiner, Margaret Byrne, W. H. Richie, H. Lindsley, wife and 3 children, and 14 in steerage.

In ship Elizabeth, from Port Royal—Col. John A. Dodge, of the 19th New-York, and 20 discharged soldiers in the steerage.

In schr United States, from New-Orleans—L. Wangerahin lady and child, O. Hamondon and lady.

Passengers Sailed.

Aug 2—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Miss Mary Semie, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Grand, Miss E. E. Wilmot, Fred. Bion, R. Buchanan, Wm. S. Phyfe, S. C. Lee, Mr. L. Beer, G. N. Spinney, E.